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## The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866.

ONE OF THE MOST PAINFUL FEATURES of the inquiries now proceeding at Lancaster, Totnes, and the other delinquent boroughs, is the levity and brazen impudence with which the bribed voters acknowledge their offences. They seem quite to enjoy the exhibition of their own depravity, and if we may judge from the "laughter" and "loud laughter" with which their revelations are received, the audience derive much amusement from the degradation of their fellow-citizens. Hopeless, indeed, is it to attempt to check bribery, except by some legislation which shall render it disgraceful. At present the exploits of "Mr. Mum," and the weaknesses which render those exploits possible, are regarded with an airy indifference very far removed from reprobation or contempt.

Now we admit that the exhibition of this improper spirit is to some degree unavoidable, as long as taking and giving bribes is not considered criminal; but we are sure that if the learned commissioners who conduct these inquiries were more discreet and dignified in their demeanour, we should be spared the scandalous scenes which recur almost daily. It is no use attempting to conceal the fact, that some of these gentlemen at all events, seem incapable of appreciating the gravity of their task.

We do not wish to particularise, but our readers must have noticed that very often the observations made by the commissioners have been most unseemly. One gentleman appears to think that a free-and-easy tone of gentle banter is effective. Another alternately employs the comic and the scolding style. Here, for instance, is a specimen of the latter. A publican's wife under examination stated that a certain James Hodgson had asked her to let him put down two men whom he had not bribed into his account as men whom he had bribed. The motive was obvious enough. "He said" (We quote from the *Times*' report) "it would not matter to me; but I said that I should have enough to do to make my own account square, and I would not consent."

"The Commissioner.—Did you kick him out of the house for a rascal?"

"Witness.—No, I did not."

"The Commissioner.—Then it is a pity you did not."

"Laughter" of course followed this singular explosion. We add an example or two of the same gentleman's "style familiar" (we again quote from the *Times*' report):—

A certain John Gardiner stated that he had received £8 for his vote. It appeared, however, that he was entered in the account of persons bribed as having received £10 from one Sharples. A member of the Court thereupon recommended the witness to sue Sharples for the odd £2, "and," added the commissioner already referred to, "drink the health of her Majesty's Commissioners for getting you the money!" "Laughter" again.

"Robert Woodhouse received £10 from the Conservatives for his vote. Was a poor beer-house keeper."

"The Commissioner.—Does that mean that you sell poor beer?" "Laughter" once more.

These are only example of many similar scenes.

The truth is that the gentlemen who fill the places in these commissions are not, speaking generally, "the right men in the right place." They have the magic "seven years' standing," but with one or two exceptions (such as Mr. Sarjeant O'Brien at Reigate, and Mr. Bere at Totnes) they are without much experience either as lawyers or judges. But although we cannot expect of them the same amount of judicial ability as was possessed by the Jamaica Commissioners, we have a right to expect them to conduct the proceedings in their courts with due gravity. At present the commissioners' courts are too frequently nothing better than "bear gardens of the law."

A LETTER appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday last, very fully exposing the iniquitous proceedings of the fraternity of brokers at a sale by auction recently held in Tyburnia, where the "knock out" system was put into practice to the great inconvenience of outside bidders, and to the serious loss of the owner of the goods offered for sale. The writer suggests as a remedy that all respectable persons should decline to employ agents under any circumstances. But still people cannot always attend a sale in person, and the commission business is in some degree necessary. It becomes important therefore to inquire what this "knock out" system really is, and whether it is legal or illegal.

A "knock out" may be shortly described as a machinery for turning a public sale, usually of furniture or books, into one where only a privileged few can purchase. The persons who engage in it combine together for two purposes—first, to keep any outsider from bidding successfully; secondly, to buy in the goods offered for sale, at a cheap rate, among themselves. Their first object they easily compass. They belong for the most part to the unwashed part of the community, and by crowding the sale room and jostling the respectable purchasers they soon clear the decks for their nefarious operations. Anyone who has the boldness to remain and bid is seldom permitted to buy, for he will be so worried and badgered that, sooner or later, he will find himself obliged to retire from the field in disgust. Now, in this there is nothing absolutely illegal although the purchaser suffers much that is unpleasant, and the vendor may incur actual loss from the retirement of a possible bidder. But the damage is too remote as long as the "knock out" crew confine themselves to mere personal annoyance of outsiders.

They seldom stop there, however; not content with conspiring to prevent a stranger from bidding successfully against them, they do their best to prevent him from bidding at all. The writer in the *Times* explains the disgraceful tactics pursued at the sale he attended:—"A lady was admiring the piano, one which had cost 130 guineas at Broadwood's, and never been outside the house since it came from the manufactory. 'Bill,' says one of the unwashed, 'Vy, bless me if there aren't that old rattle-trap we saw sold at Ealing last week. I never saw such a take-in in all my life. Look at that sideboard; that's been put up seven times to my certain knowledge; it's a good sham, though, isn't it?' 'Yes,' replies Bill, 'I've been to a good many sales in my life, but I never see such a take-in as this, surely.' And so they went on, telling the most outrageous lies about everything, and regularly frightening the people away."

Now these two worthies, Bill and his friend, by their conduct in thus falsely depreciating the quality of the goods offered for sale, and thereby deterring bidders, unquestionably did an unlawful act for which they could be made to answer in damages to the unfortunate vendor. They committed an offence analogous to "slander of title," which is a good ground of action when special damage can be shown. Numerous cases have established this proposition. Thus an assertion with regard to certain leasehold premises put up for sale, that the covenants in the lease were broken, whereby persons are deterred from bidding, is actionable: *Brook v. Row*, 4 Ex. 521. So again, in *Guselo v. Mathers*, 1 M. & W.

495, an action was successfully maintained (although judgment was arrested on a technical ground) against a person who asserted that certain goods offered for sale by auction were stolen, special damage being proved. On the same principle Bill and his confederate might be made to pay—and no doubt a jury would make them pay handsomely—for their falsehoods, and everyone would be pleased to see the law enforced against them.

The second object of the "knock out" system is as important as the first. The brokers end is only half gained by excluding outsiders from competition. What if he should have to compete *à outrance* with his own companions? The result might be to raise prices as much as would be done by a perfectly public auction. In order to obviate this consequence it is usually agreed that some one member of the brotherhood should bid for a particular lot. Outsiders being excluded, and the rest of those in the secret not bidding, of course it is knocked down to the bidder "for a song." The same course is pursued with all the lots put up, and in the end the vendor finds himself deprived of his goods at an almost nominal value, unless indeed he has taken the wise precaution of naming a reserve price. The "knock out" gentry having thus obtained possession of the spoil, sell it themselves at its true value, thus reaping the profit that legitimately belongs to the vendor. That the whole proceeding is a gross and cruel fraud *in foro conscientie* there can be no doubt, and we believe that its perpetrators might be made answerable in a court of justice. It amounts to an unlawful conspiracy to defraud the owner of the goods, and is, therefore, a misdemeanour at common law. In general the offenders, however, are too cautious to be detected, but of late immunity seems to have rendered them shameless. It would give us great pleasure to see some of them suffering the penalties which they so richly deserve, and if it be found difficult to reach them without legislation, it would not be beneath the dignity of Parliament to consider whether some enactment could not be devised ensuring "a fair field and no favour" to both buyer and seller at public auctions. Attention is now thoroughly aroused to the evils of the present system and we cannot doubt that means will speedily be adopted to abate them.

IN THIS JOURNAL on Saturday last there appeared a report of an application made to Mr. Peake, in *Re Bradley (Infants)*, in which the clerk of a solicitor was somewhat severely reprimanded by the Chief Clerk for stating that the Vice-Chancellor had shown "a good deal of feeling." We find that we have done the solicitor in question a little injustice—and hasten to repair it—by spelling his name Eden, instead of Eaden. He is the same gentleman to whom the readers of *Reynolds's Miscellany* introduced several times weekly; and the following are "Notices to Correspondents" are out from the numbers for the 15th and 22nd of September:—

J. W. C.—A dozen persons of your surname have been advertised for, within the last twenty years, as "next of kin," heirs to unclaimed property, &c. We cannot possibly undertake to institute the necessary researches for you. You should employ some friend or solicitor in London; but the matter cannot be conducted without some expense. If you know no one in London, you can apply to Mr. Eaden, solicitor, No. 10, Gray's-inn-square, Holborn.

W. F. J.—The marriage could most probably be set aside by application to the Divorce Court. Apply to Mr. William Eaden, solicitor, No. 10, Gray's-inn-square, London. His consulting fee is 6s. 8d., for which he will send an answer through the post to any one who cannot make it convenient to consult him personally. An ordinary case of divorce will be undertaken by Mr. Eaden for £30.

E. E.—Consult Mr. William Eaden, solicitor, No. 10, Gray's-inn-square. He practices in the Divorce and Bankruptcy Courts, and all the common law courts.

We know not what may be the view entertained by Mr. Eaden of this indirect mode of advertising, but have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the profession generally regard it as reprehensible.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. have recently reprinted from *Fraser* a paper by H. W. Cole, Esq., Q.C., entitled "Our Commons and Open Spaces." *Difficile est communia dicere*: Mr. Cole, however, has handled his topic in a style at once lucid and amusing, and the subject is certainly one well worthy the attention of "all the commons of the realm."

The importance of preserving unencroached upon such open spaces around London as the commons of Wandsworth, Wimbledon, Barnes, and Tooting, Hampstead-heath, and many others can hardly be overrated. In consequence of the high value of land near town for building purposes, these pieces of land offer the greatest temptation to encroachment, and unfortunately it is precisely in the case of these suburban wastes that the commons appear the least likely to interfere to protect their rights. The commoner of a suburban common does not now-a-days want to have cattle *levant and couchant* upon the common, and has not the same direct pecuniary interest which a rural commoner has in asserting his undoubted right to resist encroachment on the waste—moreover we all know that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. Calculating upon the supineness of the commoners, or upon chimerical rights of their own, the lords of the manors have in very many instances made, or attempted to make, the most unwarrantable encroachments upon the waste lands lying around London. Some of our suburban commons which, but a few years ago, presented large acreages of open bosky ground, upon which smoke-dried Londoners might get health and recreation, and an idea of what the main part of their native island was when Westminster was Thorney Island, and "Oxford-street grew thorns and brambles,"—some of these pieces of ground have now become, by illegal inclosures, scarcely recognisable by those who knew them a few years back. We need only instance Wandsworth-common in proof of our assertion.

Mr. Cole's essay contains a brief popular view of the common law upon the subject of commons, together with an account of the principal statutes, from the statute of Merton downwards, bearing upon the matter. He then shortly describes the manner in which each of the principal suburban commons has been dealt with of late years. The paper will be found a very suggestive guide to anyone who may be seeking special information upon the subject, and now that public attention is being drawn to the matter, its contents are peculiarly *apropos*.

There are yet remaining some 18,000 acres of unenclosed land within fifteen miles of London, the whole of which runs more or less danger of being enclosed, built over, or otherwise rendered inaccessible to the public. We trust that the commoners, in whom alone is vested the legal right to resist encroachments, will, for the advantage of the community as well as themselves, bestir themselves before it be too late. The matter, however, should not rest so; it is now ripe for legislative interference. It is no longer the commoners who are interested in resisting unlawful "improvements" by the lords of their manors, but the maintenance of these commons free and unenclosed is of vital importance to the public, especially the inhabitants of London; and the task of defending them from encroachment should not be left, much less restricted, to those comparatively few individuals who have at present the legal right to interfere.

THE FOLLOWING STATISTICAL SUMMARY will show the amount of business done in chambers in the Court of Chancery during the vacation up to Tuesday last, when Mr. Hall returned and assisted Mr. Peake. It should, however, be borne in mind that numerous *ex parte* applications are made, of which no numerical analysis can be furnished. On Friday, the 10th of August, there were in the aggregate 12 summonses. On Tuesday, the 14th, 69 summonses, and of these 3 were in winding up matters. Wednesday, the 15th, total, 14; companies, 3. Friday, the 17th, total, 107; companies,

10. Tuesday, the 21st, total, 75; companies, 9. Wednesday, the 22nd, total, 46; companies, 8. Thursday, the 23rd, total, 46; companies, 4. Friday, the 24th, total, 59; companies, 13. Tuesday, the 28th, total, 77; companies, 12. Wednesday, the 29th, total, 38; companies, 9. Thursday, the 30th, total, 31; companies, 10. Friday, the 31st, total, 74; companies, 17. Tuesday, the 4th of September, total, 83; companies, 2. Wednesday, the 5th, total, 30; companies, 15. Thursday, the 6th, total, 33; companies, 2. Friday, the 7th, total, 59; companies, 9. Tuesday, the 11th, total, 66; companies, 5. Wednesday, the 12th, total, 19; companies, 8. Thursday, the 13th, total, 38; companies, 1. Friday, the 14th, total, 72; companies, 8. Tuesday, the 18th, total, 69; companies, 10. It will thus be seen that the total of the summonses is 1,117; and in the matter of public companies, 158.

MR. HILTON, town clerk and borough coroner of Wigan, died of cholera on Tuesday last. He was first appointed to the former office when the Municipal Corporation Act came into operation in 1836. In 1840 he resigned, but in 1858 was re-appointed. His appointment as coroner he received on the death of Mr. Grimshaw in 1864. He also filled the post of clerk to the local board of health.

THE DEATH is announced of Mr. Edward Scott, a well-known and much respected solicitor in Wigan. Mr. Scott was registrar of the county courts at Wigan and Chorley, and clerk to the county and borough magistrates.

#### PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRATION.—No. I.

At this dull season of the year, when newspapers find it difficult to fill their columns at all, and willingly foment controversies on the most trifling subjects, it usually happens that some irritable voter, stung by receiving a notice of objection to his vote from some unknown person, and having only a dim idea of the meaning of such a proceeding, writes to the papers angrily complaining of the injustice that he should be exposed to objection from this John Smith, of whom he has never heard. Then follows more experience of the same sort; then a political agent, whose interest it obviously is to defend the existing system, makes easy capital out of the stupidity or ignorance of the complainants; some one with a special crochets on the subject seizes the opportunity of airing it in public; a leader or two are written, giving full weight to the inconveniences of the system, and mildly suggesting that as registration is in itself necessary and desirable, some means ought to be found for reducing these evils to a minimum. And so the game goes merrily on, irritating everyone who understands the subject in principle, and serving no useful end whatever except filling a column in the newspaper. That this has taken place to a less extent than usual during the present autumn may be attributed partly to the Act of 1865, which certainly removed, or rather mitigated, one or two practical grievances, though it left the principles of the Registration Act untouched, and partly also to reaction from the party activity which led up to the long-deferred general election of last year. The better, perhaps, on that very account is our present opportunity for discussing the question fully, and considering the principles upon which the system of Parliamentary registration, faulty as it undoubtedly is, ought at a convenient season to be remodelled. In prospect of a Reform Bill, which will perhaps create new qualifications, and must inevitably make a considerable increase in the number of voters, it may be doubted whether it is worth while to press for immediate changes in a system which may be doomed to entire reconstruction, possibly to total destruction. But this is at any rate a time when the practical working of the present system is before our eyes, and those who are most interested in the subject will be able to make im-

mediate comparison between our theoretical conclusions and their own actual experience.

The "registration cases" which are heard by the Court of Common Pleas, on appeal from the decisions of revising barristers, decide two very different classes of questions:—1, those relating to the franchise; 2, those relating to the machinery of registration. It may be said roughly that the former arise on the construction of the Reform Act (2 Will. 3, c. 45), the latter on the Registration Act (6 Vict. c. 18), amended by the recent Act (28 Vict. c. 36). The course of virtual legislation by the decision of cases falling under the former head has been almost uniformly in the right direction, especially since the present Chief Justice was appointed to preside over the Court; it has tended generally to establish,\* in their claim to the franchise, different classes fairly included by the spirit of the Reform Act, though the letter might seem against them. We may thus rest fully satisfied with the ultimate appeal on these questions, whether the machinery for originally trying them meet with our entire approval or not. But it is manifest that they concern our immediate purpose only incidentally, inasmuch as they furnish the subject-matter with which registration courts are occupied. It is impossible to say that ingenuity will ever fail in discovering a new hair to split: but practically all doubtful points on the construction of the Registration Act have been legally determined, and there remains very little more work for the Court of Common Pleas in relation to the machinery of registration. The evils and inconveniences complained of do not arise from small contradictions and difficulties in the Act, such as the Court might, by judicial legislation, remove or reconcile. They have their origin in the very essence of the registration system, as at present worked; and though perhaps the changes required would not amount to a great alteration of the existing practice, yet they involve so great a revolution in principle, that they could not possibly be made except by express legislation. It is a pity, perhaps, that the Act of 1865 was ever passed; though a step in the right direction, it was but a short and uncertain step, and the very fact of legislation having so recently taken place on the subject, is an obstacle to further change. There is a well-founded dislike to constant tinkering of the law; and moreover the always-felt and yearly increasing practical difficulty of carrying any bill whatever through Parliament, is augmented by the fact that one on the same subject was passed recently: it seems to be taking up too much of the time of the House. Nevertheless, there are one or two points in the Act of 1865 which seem to indicate that its framers had at least an idea of the right principles on which to proceed, though they shrank from the task of remodelling the whole system of registration of voters. But before entering into matter of detail, or attempting to criticise minutely the present system, it may be desirable to state what it is, both in theory and in practical working, for the two by no means correspond accurately.

The register of voters is the sole evidence of any person possessing the franchise, and no name once inserted in the register can be removed from it except by the revising barrister in open court, on an objection duly taken by a person qualified to object. This applies equally to borough and county voters, but beyond this there are fundamental differences between the two franchises which render different proceedings necessary. It has often been observed that occupation (of premises of the prescribed value) is the basis of the borough franchise, while property is the basis of the county franchise, the sole exception in the latter case being the class of £50 occupiers enfranchised by the Chandos compromise. The former is sufficiently visible and notorious to the voter's neighbours; the latter is, or may be, in his own knowledge only. For instance, the ostensible owner may be a mere trustee, he may have mortgaged his property to its full value, or may, in a score of different ways, be other

\* For instance, the important case of *Robinson v. Dunley*, 12 W. R. 202; 33 L. J. C. P. 57.



than a *bonâ fide* possessor; moreover, the owner may, and frequently does, reside at a distance, so as to be entirely unknown in the neighbourhood of his property. A difference in procedure, founded on this important difference between borough and county votes, runs through the whole registration system down to the actual hearing of all disputed points before the revising barrister; and it becomes necessary to consider them separately, beginning with the borough registration as the simplest.

In boroughs the overseers of each several parish are required, on or before a given day, to make out an alphabetical list of all persons entitled to vote in respect of the occupation of premises of the yearly value of £10, situate within the parish, and a separate list of persons (if any) whose right to vote was reserved by the Reform Act, the town-clerk being required to publish a similar list of freemen, if any. It is thus their duty to make each year a *new list*, independent of the old register, they having the right of inspecting tax assessments &c., in order to ascertain the persons duly qualified. After the publication of this list, any person who deems himself entitled to vote, but whose name does not appear upon the list, may serve a notice of his claim upon the overseers; also any person whose name is on the list may serve a notice of objection against any other person whom he believes to be improperly inserted in the list. Both claims and objections are subsequently published by the overseers in supplementary lists, and upon these alone (with certain trifling exceptions intended to provide against casual errors in framing the lists) the revising barrister has to adjudicate.

In counties the theory of procedure is entirely different, the old register remaining the standard, and every person whose name does not appear there being required to make a distinct claim. The clerk of the peace sends to the overseers of each parish a copy of their portion of the old register, and they give notice that all new claims must be sent to them by a given day. They then publish both lists as they receive them, but they are further instructed to object (in the margin of the list) to every person whom they believe dead or disqualified. Any person on the register may then serve an objection against any other person on either list, and these objections are also published in due course, and form, with the overseers' objections, the subject-matter for the revising barrister's adjudication.

The theory, therefore, is that in boroughs the overseers are able to make a correct list, so that every person disputing their authority, either because he is himself omitted, or because some one else is inserted, is bound to appear and prove his case against them. In counties, on the other hand, the theory is that every person on the old register, and every person who himself claims to be put on it, has a right to be inserted in the new register, so that all persons, overseers or others, who dispute that right are bound to appear and prove their objection. It is obvious, without further remark, how this arises out of the distinction before adverted to between borough and county qualifications.

The proceedings before the revising barrister are the same in both cases. He goes through each list *seriatim*, inserting claims and expunging votes successfully objected to; and the corrected list, authenticated by his signature, becomes the only valid register for the coming year. The revising barrister is the sole judge on all questions of fact, but if a question of law arises, on which the parties are not satisfied with his decision, he is empowered to state a special case for the Court of Common Pleas, if in his discretion he thinks such a course desirable. He has also the power of compelling the objector, in case his objection prove frivolous and vexatious, to pay a sum not exceeding £5 as costs to the voter, and he is the final judge both as to the amount of costs and as to the vexatiousness of the objection.

Such is the theory of parliamentary registration; and in a perfect world it might, perhaps, be carried out in its simplicity, except that in that case there would be no

need of legislation, and *à fortiori* none of elaborate machinery for the election of legislators. But the actual practice is, as might be expected, widely different. Private persons do not take a malignant pleasure in exposing the defects of their neighbours' qualifications. The overseers, whose official duty it is, in counties at least, to object when they have reason to believe the qualification lost or the voter dead, are often ignorant men, and, still more often, are *bonâ fide* unaware of the facts. The principle of making a new list every year in boroughs induces a reasonable correctness in their registers; but in counties the adage that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business" is very completely exemplified, except in cases where political parties are sufficiently evenly balanced to make it worth their while to attend to the register. Then an association is formed on one side, and soon met by a rival society on the other side, each of which makes it its business to discover every possible objection which can be taken to hostile voters, and to insert upon the register as many as possible of its own partizans. Each agent obtains the services of some obscure voter, to sign the notices of objection, and appears in person before the revising barrister, prepared to support the claims of his partizans and to enforce the objections against the enemy. Funds are subscribed by the political party to pay the cost of serving objections, procuring copies of the various lists, and remunerating the agents; and every claim, every disputed vote, is fairly fought out before the revising barrister, who is thus really in the position of a judge, with advocates to press the opposite sides of each question upon his notice. Where a county or borough is so completely in the hands of one party that the other deems it hopeless to seek any share in the representation, there are no contests whatever, and unless the dominant party cares to place upon the register as many of its supporters as possible, and to correct errors arising from change of residence &c., the register soon falls into a state of total neglect and confusion, for it must be remembered that the revising barrister has no power (except in a few isolated cases) to take cognizance of anything not appearing on the list of objections (or in boroughs, of claims); besides that he, of course, has no knowledge to enable him to discover any errors not patent on the face of the register. Where there are competent agents at work for the opposite parties the register is kept in a state nearly approaching to perfection, though at the cost of considerable inconvenience to individuals, and by a somewhat cumbrous machinery. What these are in detail, and on what principle they might best be remedied, we propose to consider in a future number.

#### JUDICIAL STATISTICS, 1865.—PART I.

Presented in the same form from year to year, these returns supply data whereby we may judge of the degree of efficiency at which the administration of justice has arrived throughout the country, and the value of what is obtained for the large expenditure which annually takes place on that account. Many of our readers, who have neither the time nor the inclination to work the calculations out for themselves, will probably find in the following summary some scraps of useful or interesting information.

To begin with the police and constabulary. Compared with last year, there is an increase in the number of these amounting to 401, on a corresponding increase in the previous year of 237, the total number in all branches being 22,250. The average cost per man for salaries and pay has increased from £53 13s. in 1859, to £56 18s. 1d. in the year 1865, and the total cost of the police for the latter period was £1,748,757 19s. 6d. Probably the price of labour being on the increase has been the cause of the large addition above-mentioned to the average annual cost per man; everything is becoming more expensive, and the outlay on justice must follow as a matter of course. The public revenue contributes £426,654 18s. 5d.

towards the one million and three quarters expended on the police. The city of London pays £55,473 4s. 4d. for its own police, and receives no contribution from the revenue towards that amount, while the metropolitan force, on an outlay of £554,414 11s. 7d., receives a contribution of £156,434 18s. 6d. from the revenue. The cost of the county constabulary is annually increasing. In proportion to the estimated population of the whole of England and Wales, the police are as 1 to 902, as against 1 to 906, the proportion of the year 1864. In the metropolitan districts taken alone, they are as 1 to 457, and in the city as 1 to 172 of the estimated population.

Among the number of the known criminal classes at large, which is stated at 116,626, there is a decrease on the previous year's return of 123; but it is to be regretted that the practice still continues in these returns of classing prostitutes among the number of the criminal classes at large. It is perfectly true that prostitution, in common with other immoral conduct, most commonly leads to crime, but it is not a crime of itself, and the 27,548 prostitutes known to the police, only appear to be hauled in among thieves and receivers of stolen goods and others, in order to swell the figures of the returns. Upon the whole, however, this part of the return is very satisfactory, as it appears that, exclusive of vagrants and tramps and prostitutes, the increase in the number of criminal classes in the metropolis is only two. Estimating the criminal classes at large at 116,749, we have to add to these 17,346 detained in local prisons, 7,555 in convict prisons, and 3,388 in reformatories, making in all a total of 145,041, being less than the number shewn for the preceding year by 215 only; whereas the decrease, shewn in the previous year's returns, was no less than 10,129.

Indictable offences not summarily disposed of numbered 52,250, in respect of which 29,049 persons, or 55·6 per cent., were apprehended, and of these 20,061 only were committed for trial, showing that about three out of every five indictable offences committed go unpunished by the law, and that at least 30 per cent. of those apprehended for these crimes are discharged for want of proof.

The crimes committed are enumerated as follows:—135 cases of murder; 54 attempts to murder; 279 cases of manslaughter; 769 of shooting at, stabbing, &c.; 232 of concealment of birth; 2,615 of burglary; 716 of highway robbery; 470 of arson; and 787 of attempted suicide. Of these the following numbers are attributable to London, namely:—murders, 8; attempts to murder, 23; cases of manslaughter, 24; of shooting at, stabbing, &c., 134; of concealment of birth, 88; of burglary, 356; of highway robbery, 117; of arson, 17; and of attempted suicide, 396. The city of London and the metropolitan police districts are thus shown to contain a very large proportion of the criminal population of the country. For instance, the attempts at suicide in London number more than half those of the whole of England and Wales during the year, and although there have been no murders in the city during the years 1864 and 1865, there were 8 in the metropolitan police districts in 1865 as against 14 in the preceding year.

Summary convictions before magistrates were 312,882, and the report remarking upon this says, "Supposing the same proportion with regard to these as in the case of the indictable offences reported, it would follow that nearly 1,100,000 offences liable to summary conviction would escape unpunished." Here we begin to obtain a vague idea of the magnitude of crime and of the impunity criminals obtain. And this we may believe to be due more to their ingenuity in escaping detection than to want of vigilance on the part of the police. Among the punishments inflicted upon these offenders summarily convicted, of which there is a long list, we find that 470 were whipped; last year the number was 443. The efficacy of this mode of punishment for youths and old offenders is now, we think, fully recognised by magistrates, and it is probable that many offenders, through fear of a whipping, are deterred from entering upon a fresh career of crime.

Assault cases appear to be very much on the increase, as shown by a considerable addition to their number in each of the three last years; those on peace officers are most prevalent, and amounted in 1865 to 13,834, being an increase of 388 over the preceding year. There is also an addition of 275 to the number of offences against the game laws, which are 10,392 for the year 1865.

During the three last years there has been an increase of more than one-fifth in the number of inquests held by coroners, whose returns exhibit a total for 1865 of 25,011 inquiries. The following table shows the number of verdicts under certain headings for the last three years, together with the average number of verdicts under the same headings for the seven years preceding—

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1856—1862
Murder .....	227	246	270	211
Manslaughter ...	282	211	203	201
Suicide .....	1,397	1,337	1,385	1,306
Accidental death 11,397	10,997	9,952	9,182	

From this we see that the most remarkable fact in this part of the coroners' returns is the immense increase of the number of accidents. Again, the destruction of infant life is most appalling: of the total number of inquests 27·4 per cent. were upon infants of seven years old and under; and 7·2 per cent. upon children above seven and under sixteen years. Out of the whole number of 25,011 inquests held in 1865, no fewer than 8,667 were upon children under sixteen years of age. These numbers show plainly that the efforts of philanthropists are still wanting to stay this great waste of life, as it must be considered from a politico-economical point of view, and that the crime of infanticide still keeps up its average of numbers as a disgrace to our civilisation.

(To be continued.)

## THE LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

29 & 30 VICTORIA, 1866.

Cap. XIX.—An Act to amend the law relating to Parliamentary oaths.

To travel through the history of Parliamentary oaths from the time of Charles II. to the present day would require more space than these columns can afford for the subject, and it will therefore be sufficient to point out that one uniform oath or affirmation is here prescribed to be taken by all members of both Houses previously to taking their seats.

Cap. XXVIII.—An Act to enable the Public Works Loan Commissioners to make advances towards the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes.

Labourers' dwellings have been destroyed in London and large towns by the ingressions of railways, and there is no power provided whereby such buildings may be replaced, and it is notorious that landed proprietors, even in large towns, do not consider the erection of poor dwellings to be remunerative. An attempt was made in the last session to compel railway companies to build houses out of town to supply the place of those removed in town, and thus to make an attempt at compensating for the loss they occasion.

It does not, however, appear desirable that railway companies should add to their ordinary business that of speculators in lodging-houses for the labouring classes, nor is it likely that the labourers evicted from their dwellings in town would in every case choose to move to others in the country, even if the facility of cheap trains be superadded.

The object of this Act is to give power to the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance money for the purpose of assisting in the purchase of lands and buildings, or in the erection, alteration, and adaptation of buildings to be used as dwellings for the labouring classes. The money may be secured upon the lands and buildings, or upon any rates applicable for the purpose, and made repayable, with interest at not less than four

per cent., within a period of forty years. The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847, are incorporated with this Act so far as they apply.

The 8th section appears to be the most important part of the Act, and to be the chief step towards a great change in the law relating to companies: "Any railway company, or dock or harbour company, or any other company, society, or association, established for trading or manufacturing purposes, in the course of whose business, or in discharge of whose duties, persons of the labouring class are employed, may and are hereby (notwithstanding any Act of Parliament or charter, or any rule of law or equity to the contrary) authorised" to use the privileges of this Act for the purpose of supplying dwellings for those persons of the labouring class employed by them. There is nothing very dangerous in giving this power to public bodies—namely, that of holding lands on which the Public Works Loan Commissioners hold a mortgage; and there is no inducement held out to speculation, as the dwellings must be for the accommodation of each company's own labourers, and not for the labouring classes in general. But at the same time, it appears strange that such a privilege should be conferred on ordinary trading companies, since it is a matter quite beside the object and intention of the major part of them, while many would have the power here conferred without the intervention of the Legislature.

Every session we look in vain for a definition of the term "labouring classes," and still again in this case we find ourselves at a loss to understand the exact meaning the law attaches to the term.

Cap. XXXI.—*An Act to provide for superannuation allowances to officers of vestries and other boards within the area of the Metropolis Local Management Act.*

It is to be presumed that the principle sought to be established by this Act is one which Parliament intends to recognize in all similar cases, and to adopt and carry out wherever called upon to do so. Whether the principle is good or otherwise is a question we must confess ourselves unable to reply to, and although the practice either in private firms or in Government offices, which affords to those who have devoted their lives to the particular service a retiring allowance to be the support of their declining years is good, nay, admirable, we are far from allowing it to be one which may in every case be followed with justice. In Government offices each person employed enters upon the understanding that a certain scale of superannuation allowance is provided, and to this allowance he has as much right to look forward as if it formed part of his regular pay. Among private firms we know many adhere to the custom, but with them it is optional and gratuitous. This, however, is quite a different case. The Metropolitan Board of Works and vestries, district boards and other parochial bodies, are here empowered to grant to any officer in their respective services, including the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, who shall become incapable of discharging the duties of his office by reason of permanent infirmity of mind or body, or of old age, a retiring allowance to be calculated in a certain proportion to his salary, and to charge the amount on the fund or funds to which such salary would have been charged if he had continued in his office. As regards the Metropolitan Board of Works, it was intended to give them this power by the 213th section of the Metropolis Management Act, 1858, but it appears to us to be quite a different matter to give vestries the power of charging such an allowance on the parish rates, for it is very questionable whether vestries as a rule are capable of discriminating between what is just and what is generous.

Cap. XXXII.—*An Act further to amend the procedure and powers of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.*

Exercising a new jurisdiction, and one altogether requiring to be founded on experience, the Divorce Court

from time to time figures in the Statute Book with some little addition to its powers or some slight but important change in their administration. The power the Court now possesses under the 32nd section of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, of ordering the husband, against whom a decree for dissolution of his marriage may have been pronounced, to secure to the wife such gross sum of money or such annual sum as the Court may deem reasonable, has been found difficult to carry out in many cases where the parties are in humble circumstances, or are possessed of no property whereon to found a security.

The 1st section of the Act now under consideration empowers the Court to make an order on the husband, in case of such a decree, to pay to the wife during their joint lives such monthly or weekly sums for her maintenance and support as the Court may think reasonable; "*De minimis non curat lex*;" but it is plain that if the Divorce Court is to be available to the poor as well as to the rich, this power is most properly conferred.

Section 2 tends to prevent the necessity for presenting a cross petition where the respondent in a suit instituted by a husband for dissolution of marriage opposes the relief sought on the ground of his adultery, cruelty, or desertion, or in a suit instituted by a wife, where the respondent opposes on the ground of her adultery or cruelty, and gives the Court power to grant the respondent in either case the relief he or she might have been entitled to had he or she filed a petition praying such relief. As tending to shorten proceedings, it is satisfactory to have this new provision introduced, and we have no doubt it will be found most useful to that end.

Section 3 enacts that no decree nisi for a divorce shall be made absolute until after the expiration of six months from the time it is pronounced, unless the Court shall see fit to fix a shorter time. Two very substantial grounds for fixing a time before which a decree for divorce shall not be considered final exist; these are—first, the need for preventing collusion between the parties; and, second, the fact that the respondent and co-respondent are in many cases desirous of inter-marrying. Within a few days after the decree nisi is made, evidence of collusion may come to light, calling for the intervention of the Queen's Proctor, and in such a case six months is short enough time for showing cause against a decree for divorce. The fact is, that such a decree is of so much importance to all the parties concerned, and will probably have such a lasting effect upon the remainder of their lives, that it is scarcely possible to use too much deliberate slowness in making it final.

## EQUITY.

### MARSHALLING AS AGAINST RESIDUARY LEGATEES AND DEVISEES.

*Hensman v. Fryer*, 14 W. R. 983.

The decision of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley in this case has, if confirmed, completed the analogy between residuary gifts of realty and personality. His Honour has decided that general pecuniary legatees have a right to marshal the assets as against the residuary devisee, that is, in other words, that a residuary devise, *per se*, is no longer specific. On this point Vice-Chancellor Kindersley differs from Vice-Chancellor Stuart in *Clark v. Clark*, 13 W. R. 735, and implicitly agrees with the Master of the Rolls in *Rotherham v. Rotherham*, 7 W. R. 368. His Honour had previously, in *Deedy v. Hartridge*, 6 W. R. 834, given a decision similar to that in *Rotherham v. Rotherham*, and to that in *Bethell v. Green*, 34 Beav. 302, before the Master of the Rolls. In such a state of the authorities, it may not be out of place to trace the history of the law on this subject.

The question whether a general pecuniary legatee has a right to marshal assets as against a residuary devisee, is grounded on a previous question, namely:—Is a residuary devise of realty specific or not? Previous to the



Wills Act, it is well known, that such a devise, whether couched in general or particular terms, was of necessity specific, since a testator could devise that only of which he was actually seised, at the time of executing the will. But as that Act made the will operate on all realty in ownership at the period of the testator's death, and as it threw all lapsed devises, which previously went *ab intestato*, into the residuary devise, unless a contrary intention could be gathered from the will, the question naturally arose, Would the analogy between realty and personalty be carried still further? Mr. Jarman (2 Wills, p. 547, n. 1st Ed.) suggested the difficulty in the following terms:—"It remains to be seen whether this doctrine, viz., that every devise is specific, will prevail in reference to wills which are subject to the new law, to which the ground of the doctrine does not apply, as a general or residuary devise is, by the recent enactment, made to extend to all the real estate belonging to a testator at the time of his decease, thereby abolishing all distinction between real and personal estate in that particular; while analogy might seem to require the adoption of a uniform rule. In regard to real and personal estate it is probable that such a construction will not be adopted without a struggle, seeing that the present rule has obtained so firm a footing. The point is one on which adjudication may be looked for with some interest." Mr. Jarman's anticipations have been verified. In *Mirehouse v. Scalfs*, 2 M. & C. 695, the Vice-Chancellor of England decided that there was a right of marshalling as against a residuary devise of real estate, but Lord Cottenham held otherwise. Lord Cottenham's reason was, that the devise was specific, and therefore (as his Honour observes in the present case), "if he had considered it the same as a bequest of personalty, then he would have held the Vice-Chancellor to be right," (see 14 W. R. at p. 984.) Next, Vice-Chancellor Stuart, in *Clark v. Clark*, 13 W. R. 735, said that he did not see on what principle it could be said that the Wills Act, by abolishing all distinction between real and personal estate in regard to the time from which a will speaks, does away also with the rule that every devise of land, whether in general or particular terms, is specific, and that he totally dissented from the opinion that the Act did away with that rule. His Honour likewise expressed a wish that the case might be appealed. And these are the authorities for the view that a residuary devise is still specific.

On the other hand, Vice-Chancellor Kindersley held, in *Deady v. Hartridge*, 6 W. R. 834, that where real estate had to bear debts, then that the estate devised in a residuary form should bear the charge in exoneration of the specifically devised estates. This decision consequently virtually asserts that a residuary devise is no longer specific. The opinion of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley was followed on a similar point by the Master of the Rolls in *Rotheram v. Rotheram*, 7 W. R. 368, and notwithstanding the decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart in *Clark v. Clark* (*supra*), his Lordship, in *Bethell v. Green*, 34 Beav. 302, adhered to his previous views, in which case the very same point was raised. But the present case of *Hensman v. Fryer* is the first in which the question was shaped in the precise form.—Has a general pecuniary legatee a right to marshal assets as against a residuary devise of real estate? For under the old law specific devises, and therefore residuary devises, took rank with specific legatees, and both abated *pro rata*.

His Honour held the devise to be no longer specific. "The only reason," he said, "why, before the Wills' Act, a devise in residuary form was still considered specific, was simply that it had no one quality of a residuary gift; it did not give all the residue of the real estate as is the case with a bequest of personalty, but such a devise since the Wills' Act embraces every portion of real estate which the testator might have at the time of his death. Moreover, the Act enacted this in addition, which is quite new, that in the case of real estate specifically devised to A., if that devise fails, that property will fall into the residuary gift; so that in every one of

its incidents and qualities it appears to me that the Wills' Act puts a residuary devise of real estate in the position of that which is residuary in substance, and its consequences follow, and so I held in *Deady v. Hartridge*."

His Honour then noticed the subsequent cases referred to above, and continued:—"Now we have the question.—If there be a residuary devise in form and in substance, and its consequences, what ought to be the effect on the question of marshalling in favour of a general pecuniary legatee? I think that when I find the only reason why the Court did not before throw the debts and marshal the assets in favour of a pecuniary legatee, on residuary real estate, was that the residuary devise must be treated as specific, that reason being now done away, as a consequence it follows that there ought to be a right of marshalling as against real estate, devised in a residuary form, and I think it would be inconsistent to hold otherwise. I must therefore hold that, since the Wills Act, a general pecuniary legatee, if creditors exhaust the personal estate so that there is nothing left, has a right to the real estate devised in a residuary form, and until I am set right I must assume that to be the law."

The result of the cases is that we have in favour of the view that a residuary devise is still specific, the Lord Chancellor Cottenham and Vice-Chancellor Stuart; and on the other, the Vice-Chancellor Wigram, Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, and Lord Romilly. In such a state of the authorities it were to be wished that the question might be settled one way or the other. Analogy and argument appear to favour the view that the devise is no longer specific.

## COURTS.

### VICE-CHANCELLOR STUART'S CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. PRAKE, Chief Clerk.)

Sept. 14.—*Re Laxton Iron and Steel Works Company (Limited)*.—This was an application for a provisional official liquidator, the Vice-Chancellor Stuart having made an order to wind up the company on Friday last. It stood over till Tuesday for an affidavit.

Solicitors, *Barker, Church, Prior, & Digg; Futrope & Co.*

*Re Commercial Bank Corporation of India, &c.*—This was an application that a sum of £300,000, now lying idle in the bank at Bombay, might be transmitted to England.

The CHIEF CLERK, after pointing out that some of it might have to be sent back to Bombay to pay creditors there, ordered the matter to stand over till Tuesday for an affidavit to be filed showing the expediency and necessity of doing what was asked.

Another summons to appoint an agent at Singapore, in the room of one whose death has just been announced by telegram, also stood over.

*Freshfield & Co.* for liquidators.

*Re Leeds Banking Company (Limited)*.—Mr. Hanson (*Freshfield & Co.*) raised a question in this case as to the right of reporters to be present in chambers, saying that it was quite a new feature.

The CHIEF CLERK ruled that in any case where the parties desired the proceedings to be private he should expect reporters to withdraw, but that otherwise they might remain.

It was somewhat remarkable that at one stage of the proceedings Mr. Hanson's recollection and the Chief Clerk's note being at variance, Mr. Hanson put in a report from a Leeds paper to confirm his impression, and stated that such report was more accurate than the Chief Clerk's memorandum.

Sept. 18.—*Attorney-General v. Stroud*.—This is a charity matter, connected with Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, and two months' time was asked in consequence of the absence of counsel from town.

Six weeks time allowed.

*Lewis, Wood, & Co.*, for plaintiff.

*O. Shepherd* for defendant.

*Re Warder (Infants)*.—The CHIEF CLERK said he had received an immense number of letters on the subject of these

children, some of them being anonymous, of which of course he should take no notice, but the rest he should reply to, as some of them offered very sensible suggestions.

*Gough v. Etty.*—This suit has reference to the sale of some lands in Devonshire, and the defendant Etty is a solicitor in Liverpool. When the sale was effected the vendor was in New Zealand, but he had sent over to this country a power of attorney to complete the sale. Before the conveyance was executed, the purchaser desired to have proof that the vendor was alive. This was furnished, and then Mr. Etty was applied to to release a part of the purchase-money, which by consent had been placed in Barned's Bank, at Liverpool. Upon this sum Mr. Etty said he had various claims, amounting in the aggregate to £290. An offer was made to leave £300 in the bank to meet those claims when proved, and it was alleged that owing to the delay occasioned by Mr. Etty, the £300 was lost by the stoppage of Barned's Bank, and for this sum it was sought to make him liable.

On the part of Mr. Etty the delay was denied, and a month's time to answer was asked, in consequence of Mr. Etty's having been almost daily engaged at the late Liverpool Assizes, so that he had not had time to answer the interrogatories.

A fortnight's time was allowed on payment of fifteen shillings costs.

*Murray, Son, & Co.* for plaintiff; *Gray* for defendant.

*Re Greenwich Tannery Company (Limited).*—This was an application to allow the sale of some property to proceed on the 26th of this month. It was announced that although the advertisements of the sale had not been authorised, they had been issued.

The CHIEF CLERK refused under such circumstances to permit the sale, and ordered it to be advertised in the usual way with his authority.

*Mackenzie & Co.* for liquidators.

*In re Argood Colliery Company (Limited).*—In this case it was stated that the proposed liquidator could not find sureties to the amount of £3,000; that the creditors and contributories considered it too much; and it was asked that the sum be reduced to 2,000 with four sureties.

The CHIEF CLERK, with some reluctance, acceded to the proposal, and ordered the recognisances to be brought in forthwith.

*Blakeley & Beswick* for liquidator.

*Re Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited).*—This was an application on the part of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, an admitted creditor to the amount of £133,000 of Agra and Masterman's Bank, which is being wound-up voluntarily under the supervision of the Court. The stoppage was on the 7th of June, and the order for winding-up on the 23rd. Agra and Masterman's Bank hold bills of exchange of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, which are unpaid to the extent of £25,000. A dividend of five shillings in the pound being payable, the official liquidator of Agra and Masterman's wrote to the Hong Kong and Shanghai representative, stating that he should deduct the £25,000, amount of unpaid bills, from £33,000, being the amount of dividend coming to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

On the part of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank it was contended that this mode of set-off was altogether unheard of, and it was asked in the alternative that the official liquidator should pay upon the full amount of the debt, namely, £133,000; or the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank were willing that the £25,000 should be deducted from the £133,000, and the dividend paid upon the balance. It was also alleged that the official liquidator had stated in the first instance that he had parted with the bills to third parties, but that this was eventually found not to be the case. It was argued, however, that, supposing the official liquidator had parted with the bills, he would have exceeded his authority, seeing that he had not received the sanction of the Court for so doing; and that it was incompetent for him to prejudice one creditor for the benefit of the rest. For this proposition *Re Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East; Ex parte Smith, Fleming, & Co., 14 W. R. 881*, was relied upon.

For the official liquidator it was stated that the bank having stopped on the 7th of June, and the order for winding-up being made on the 23rd of June, the bills not being given till the 5th of July, the transaction was open to the suspicion that it was entered into after notice.

Indeed, it was said that the news of the stoppage, having been received at Hong Kong, was sent by a private steamer to Shanghai, and that the information reached there before the transaction of the bills was entered into.

After an elaborate discussion, the matter stood over till Thursday.

*Oliverston & Co.* for Hong Kong Bank; *Upton & Co.* for liquidator.

*Attorney-General v. Heath.*—The bill in this case, filed on the 24th of July, seeks to restrain the local board of health of Tottenham from continuing to permit any sewer in the district of Wood Green and West Green, Hornsey, to flow into the river Lea. An order for an injunction had been made by the Vice-Chancellor, *ex parte*, on the 31st of July, expiring on the 14th of September; and it was now sought to have the time enlarged.

On the part of the local board it was urged that before the bill was filed they had given their consent to the erection of certain new buildings, according to certain plans which were laid before the board; those plans showed a connection with the main sewer which the board had made, at an expense of £7,000; and builders were under contract with the owners of the property to complete those houses, subject to heavy penalties for non-fulfilment. The board, therefore, were afraid of actions being brought against them if they interfered. To this it was replied that an order of the Court would be a complete answer to any action.

The CHIEF CLERK said he should adjourn the matter; but if a special case of urgency could be made out, a brief, signed by counsel, must be left with the Vice-Chancellor, and notice of motion must be given.

*Peard* for Attorney-General; *Heath* for Local Board.

*Re Mirfield Methodist Chapel.*—This was a summons for time to allow the enrolment of a deed under the late Act relating to Charitable Trusts, before the appointment of new trustees, and it stood over, by consent, till 30th of October.

Sept. 19.—Mr. Hall sat in chambers to-day. He had only five summonses in his list, and they were of a character not warranting a report.

Sept. 20.—*Re Northfield Iron and Steel Works Company (Limited).*—The official liquidator produced cheques, amounting to £440, for wages, which were countersigned by Mr. Peake.

The CHIEF CLERK desired to be informed how it happened that the sum asked was so considerably below the estimate, which was £1,422, and was told that, in consequence of the works carried on being less, the cost of wages, coals, and materials was decreased. The liquidator had been obliged to draw three bills of exchange to carry on the undertaking, and he applied, under the 48th rule, for the Chief Clerk's memorandum, which was necessary.

The CHIEF CLERK desired an affidavit to be filed, showing the necessity for accepting the bills, and refused to give his sanction till that was done.

*Re Leeds Banking Company.*—In this case application was made to appropriate two sums of £83,256 and £35,110, towards payment of a dividend, and to carry the balance forward to a further dividend account. The amount necessary for payment of the proposed dividend was stated to be £117,366 10s.

The CHIEF CLERK inquired whether the liquidator had been in the habit of having an order drawn up?

To this it was replied in the affirmative, and it was added that for so important a matter as the payment of a dividend an order was specially desirable.

The CHIEF CLERK concurred in this view, and assented to the application.

*Freshfield & Co.* for liquidator.

*Re Barned's Banking Company (Limited).*—The sale of an iron screw steamer to a Liverpool firm of shipowners was sanctioned. The vessel had been mortgaged to the bank.

*Freshfield & Co.* for liquidator.

*Re Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.*—Application in this case was made for authority to pay £1,000 to a gentleman about to proceed to Bombay, where he had promised to assist the liquidator with his special knowledge of the bank's affairs. The gentleman was a creditor of the bank for £11,778, and it was stated that a dividend would shortly be declared of about ten shillings in the pound, so that the sum proposed to be paid was much



less than the amount of dividend which would be coming to the claimant.

The application was granted subject to the production of an affidavit.

In another case a composition of fifteen shillings in the pound on a debt of £50,000 was sanctioned, the Chief Clerk saying that, if in all cases the same amount of dividend were paid, a great deal of trouble would be avoided.

*Freshfield & Co.* for liquidator.

*Re Argood Colliery Company (Limited).*—In this case Mr. Rogers, the liquidator, was prepared with two sureties for £1,000 each, who were accepted, subject to their justifying in that amount, and Mr. Rogers in £2,000, the liquidator to pass his accounts quarterly.

*Blakeley & Beswick,* for liquidator; contributories, and creditors.

*Lawson Iron and Steel Works Company (Limited).*—This was a renewed application for the appointment of a provisional liquidator. It was stated that the works had been sold to the company as free from all incumbrances, whereas there were charges to the amount of £16,000 upon them. A call had been made to get rid of these charges but it had not been met; hence the necessity to wind-up.

Two gentlemen were proposed as liquidators by different sections of contributories and creditors, but the Chief Clerk, after considerable discussion, appointed a Mr. Percival, an accountant, of Birmingham.

It was stated that the amount of unpaid calls was £5,000, and the value of the stock to be sold £7,000.

Under these circumstances Mr. Peake ordered Mr. Percival to enter into recognizances for £10,000, and find two sureties, according to the usual practice.

*Solicitors, Barker; Miller & Miller; Church & Co.*

*Re Birmingham Banking Company.*—Three compromises with debtors were proposed. One debt was £24,625 6s. 7d., and a composition of twelve shillings and sixpence in the pound was offered; payable by three instalments of 4s. 2d. each; £8,000 to be secured by a leasehold mortgage of that value; and the remainder by a deposit of Mid-Wales Railway shares.

The next debt was £3,117 17s. 11d., and a composition of ten shillings in the pound was offered; payable, 3s. 6d. on 1st October, 3s. 6d. on 1st January, 1867, and 3s. on 1st March, 1867.

The third debt was £4,618 8s., and the debtor proposed to make over the whole of his estate and effects to his creditors.

These compromises were sanctioned.

Another application without notice was made to alter an order made on the 12th of September, but the Chief Clerk refused to do anything except upon a summons regularly taken out for the purpose.

*Chilton & Co.* for the liquidator.

*Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited).*—In this case a summons had been taken out to remove one name from, and put another on the list; but the party taking out the summons did not appear. It was asked that the summons be dismissed with costs.

The CHIEF CLERK said he should not do that. He would make no order, but allow one guinea costs to the liquidator out of the estate.

*Ashurst, Morris, & Co.* for the liquidator.

*Re Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited).*—In this case the Chief Clerk sanctioned the payment of £8,000, to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank; the £25,000, amount of unpaid acceptances, to be carried to a dividend account in the Bank of England, and abide the result of any discussion of the question of set-off in the courts.

*Oliverson & Co.* for Hong Kong Bank; *Upton & Co.* for liquidator of Agra and Masterman.

## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir,—In answer to the queries of H. S. (1). In the case of suretyship the principles of the construction of the document in equity and common law are generally the same. The bond being joint, both in equity and law, the parties (i.e., A. B. C. and D.) must be sued jointly, and cannot be sued severally. If A. becomes bankrupt, and

receives his certificate, B. C. D. must be sued jointly. If either B. or C. or D. die, E. (the creditor) must at law and equity pursue his remedy against the survivor. So far the legal and equitable principles agree. In the relation between the debtors, A. B. C. and D., it is that the principles of law and equity diverge. Suppose one of the sureties, B., pays the whole debt; he will, in that case, at law be entitled to call for a contribution only of one-fourth from each of his other co-debtors (i.e., he will receive contribution to that amount from C., the solvent surety; whereas in equity B. will be allowed to call upon C. (the remaining solvent surety) to pay a moiety of the debt. Of course, in equity it is always admissible to show the real nature of the transaction, viz., that D. was the principal debtor, and the others sureties, and therefore will ultimately be liable to any one of the sureties who may have paid the debt.

(2) The authorities as to signature of a deed being necessary are very conflicting. In Blackstone it is laid down that signing is essential to a deed (1 Steph. Blackst. 5th ed. 502); while, on the other hand, Mr. Preston, in his edition of *Ship Touch*, vol. 56, holds that a sealing and delivery of an instrument being of higher nature than an ordinary signed writing, the greater includes the less. Amid this conflict of authorities, the safest plan therefore will be always to sign as well as seal a deed.

LEX.

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following queries which some of your numerous readers will kindly answer:—

1. Suppose a power of appointment is created by any instrument in writing, signed, sealed, and attested by three witnesses, is an appointment by will, executed in the ordinary way, a valid execution of the power of appointment under 1 Vict. c. 26, s. 10?

2. Which is the most beneficial mode of vesting interests in the settlement of personal property upon children?

A.

## A GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.

Sir,—The *Liverpool Daily Post* of Wednesday contains a long letter written to the *Liverpool Journal* by its London correspondent. Who can the gentleman be? And where, if at all, did he study geography? He speaks of Mr. Onslow as Mr. Brand's successor as the Liberal whip; and adds—"The *West Sussex Gazette* seems to think it a high honour to Guildford, in *Sussex*! to be represented by a Government whip." I had, I confess, been under the impression that the Guildford for which Mr. Onslow was one M.P., and the present Solicitor-General was another, was in Surrey, and I shall need a better authority to convince me that I have been in error.

QUID NUNC.

## APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. ADOLPHUS LIDDELL, Q.C., has been appointed Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Durham, in the room of the late Mr. Hindmarch, Q.C.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed WALTER PIERCE, of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Gent., to be a commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court of Chancery.

## IRELAND.

### THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

A writ of error has been issued to bring into the Court of Queen's Bench the conviction of Dennis Downing Mulcahy for treason-felony at the late Special Commission. The effect of this will be to bring under the revision of the Queen's Bench the ruling of Judges Keogh and Fitzgerald upon the several objections raised at the trial. If that Court should hold the objections good, the effect will be to quash the convictions not only of Dennis Downing Mulcahy, but of the other prisoners.

The writ of error has been issued in the usual manner upon the fiat of the Attorney-General, which was granted on a certificate of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Butt, Mr. Dows, and Mr. O'Loughlin, stating that the grounds of objections were, in their opinion, sufficient to reverse the judgment.

The case will probably be disposed of in the Queen's Bench in the ensuing term.

## OBITUARY.

## GEORGE FAULKNER, Esq.

The late Mr. George Faulkner, who died on the 17th inst., at Wood Green, was for many years a member of the eminent legal firm of Gregory & Faulkner (now Gregory and Rowcliffe) of Bedford-row. Mr. Faulkner was not the son of an attorney. His father died very young, leaving a widow and nine children. Mr. Faulkner was educated at the Manchester Grammar School during the mastership of Dr. Lawson. De Quincy was a fellow pupil of his. When very young Mr. Faulkner was adopted by Dr. Cowling, a physician, who intended bringing him up to the medical profession, but the Doctor died suddenly intestate. Mr. Faulkner was then articled to the firm of Messrs. Woodburn, of Manchester. He was for a short time clerk to Messrs. Adlington & Gregory. The former, a shrewd clever man of business, soon discovered the talent, industry, and energy of his assistant, and about the year 1815 Mr. Faulkner was admitted a partner, the firm then being Adlington, Gregory, & Faulkner; and only a few years since Mr. Faulkner retired from the active duties of his profession. In the year 1829 he was elected by John Bernard Bosanquet, Esq., Henry John Stephen, Esq., and John Patteson, Esq., secretary to the Common Law Commission. It has been mentioned that early in life Mr. Faulkner received great kindness from Dr. Cowling, for which he was very grateful; and Dr. Cowling's nephew was brought into notice by him, as a means of testifying his respect for his benefactor, and at the same time of rewarding the talent of his young friend's relative.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

## ENGLISH FUNDS AND RAILWAY STOCK.

LAST QUOTATION, Sept. 20, 1866.

[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

## GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 89½	Annuities, April, '85
Do. for Account, Oct. 3 89½	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908
3 per Cent. Reduced, 87	Ex Bills, £1000, 3 per Ct. 3 pm
New 3 per Cent., 87	Do., £500, Do. dis.
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '74	Do., £100 & £200, Do 3 pm
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, 6½ per
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73	Ct. (last half-year)
Annuities, Jan. '80	Do. for Account, —

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stock, 10½ p Ct. Apr. '74	Ind. Inf. Pr. 5 p Ct., Jan. '72
Do. for Account, —	Do., 24 per Cent., May, '73
Do. 5 per Cent., July, '70 104½	Do. Debentures, per Cent.,
Do. for Account, —	April, '64
Do. 4 per Cent., Oct. '88	Do. Do., 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
Do. ditto, Certificates, —	Do. Bonds, 4 per Ct., £1000, — pm
Do. Enforced Ppr., 4 per Cent. —	Do. ditto, under £1000, pm

## RAILWAY STOCK.

Shares	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices
Stock	Bristol and Exeter .....	100	89
Stock	Caledonian .....	100	129
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western .....	100	120
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock .....	100	30
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 2 .....	100	6
Stock	Great Northern .....	100	120
Stock	Do., A Stock .....	100	130
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland .....	100	92
Stock	Great Western—Original .....	100	84½
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford .....	100	39
Stock	Do., do.,—Newport .....	100	36
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	100	124½
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast .....	100	89
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover .....	100	22
Stock	London and North-Western .....	100	113½
Stock	London and South-Western .....	100	85
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln .....	100	88
Stock	Metropolitan .....	100	129
Stock	Do., New .....	100	24 pm
Stock	Midland .....	100	122½
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby .....	100	93
Stock	North British .....	100	50
Stock	North London .....	100	124
Stock	Do., 1864 .....	5	7
Stock	North Staffordshire .....	100	73
Stock	Scottish Central .....	100	156
Stock	South Devon .....	100	44
Stock	South-Eastern .....	100	70
Stock	Taff Vale .....	100	145
Stock	Do., C .....	—	3 pm
Stock	Vale of Neath .....	100	—
Stock	West Cornwall .....	100	53

\* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share.
5000	5 per cent	Clerical, Med. & Gen. Life	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4000	40 pc & bs	County ... ..	100	10 0 0	26 17 6
40000	8 per cent	Eagle ... ..	50	5 0 0	85 0 0
10000	71 s 8d pc	Equity and Law ... ..	100	6 0 0	6 15 0
20000	71 s 10d pc	English & Scot. Law Life	50	3 10 0	4 15 0
2700	5 per cent	Equitable Reversionary...	105	—	95 0 0
4600	5 per cent	Do. New ... ..	80	50 0 0	45 0 0
5000	5 & 3 p sh b	Gresham Life ... ..	20	5 0 0	—
20000	5 per cent	Guardian ... ..	100	50 0 0	48 0 0
20000	7 per cent	Home & Col. Ass., Limtd.	80	5 0 0	2 12 6
7500	8½ per cent	Imperial Life ... ..	100	10 0 0	30 10 0
6000	10 per cent	Law Fire ... ..	100	2 10 0	5 0 0
10000	32½ pr cent	Law Life ... ..	100	10 0 0	87 13 6
100000	8-6-7 pr ct	Law Union ... ..	10	0 10 0	0 16 6
20000	65 p share	Legal & General Life ...	50	8 0 0	8 0 0
20000	5 per cent	London & Provincial Law	50	4 17 8	4 7 6
40000	10 per cent	North Brit. & Mercantile	50	6 5 0	16 10 0
2500	12½ & bns	Provident Life ... ..	100	10 0 0	38 0 0
689220	20 per cent	Royal Exchange... ..	Stock	All	295
—	6½ per cent	Sun Fire ... ..	All	All	203 0 0
4000	...	Do. Life ... ..	All	All	63 0 0

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday night.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* has recently furnished its readers with the information that the Belgians believed England to be on the decline; and one reason assigned is that she has been smitten with a wide-spread commercial immorality, as evidenced by the disclosures recently made in connection with the financial crisis. This information has been copied into almost all the local papers throughout England; and, consequently, a word or two as correctives are not out of place. The collapses of the past few months have tried the strength of the houses which have weathered the storm, and ridden us of the majority, at all events, of those, whose dealings having been illegitimate, must sooner or later have succumbed. But nothing can be more striking and satisfactory than the rapid return which the country has made towards sound commercial activity, thus uncontestedly proving that all the elements of England's prosperity as a commercial country remain intact. The crisis was but temporary, the result, no doubt, of over-speculation; but already the Consolidated Bank has resumed its business, and Agra and Masterman's is, it is hoped, on the high road to resuscitation.

During the past week the weather, with a change of the moon, has improved, and the drying winds have, no doubt, had a beneficial effect upon the unhoused harvest crops. Trustworthy calculations lead to the impression that the harvest of 1866 will furnish at least an average yield.

Business on 'Change has not manifested much animation, though there is a decided improvement; and the supply of money is abundant.

At the weekly Bank court to-day no alteration was made in the official *minimum*; and it, consequently, remains at 5 per cent.

Consols are 89½ for delivery, and 89½ for the account. Reduced and New Three per Cent. left off at 86½ to 87; India Stock, 209 to 211; India Five per Cent., 104½ to 105; Rupee Paper, 100½ to 101½, and 105 to 107; India Bonds, 18s. to 23s. premium; and Eschequer-bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. premium.

Railway shares have drooped. Metropolitan has retrograded ½; Midland, ½; Berwick, Great Northern, North Western, and South Western, 1 each; Brighton have relapsed 2; but London, Chatham, and Dover have improved 2.

Foreign securities have been somewhat actively purchased, especially the cheaper descriptions.

American Stocks and Shares continue to meet with inquiry, and this market has evidenced activity, but business is not quite so brisk. The result of the coming political crisis is awaited with interest.

The business in Insurance Shares, though not large, is steady and prices are firm. An amalgamation between the Eagle and Solicitors' and General Life Assurance Society is expected to be shortly announced. The transfer books of the Eagle are closed till the 1st of October next, when the payment of the dividends will commence.

The payment of a dividend of five shillings in the pound in Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited) commenced on Monday. To-day (Thursday) was appointed by the Stock Exchange Committee as a special settling-day for the New South Wales Loan.

Two petitions, one to be heard by Vice-Chancellor Stuart, and the other by Lord Romilly, M.R., have been presented to wind up the Ottoman Financial Association (Limited).

A special general meeting of the proprietors of the Inns of Court Hotel Company (Limited) is called for Thursday next, the 27th, to take into consideration the present condition of the company.

The following announcement in the *Monitor* of this morning caused heaviness in the Mexican Stock:—"The President of the Mexican Finance Committee at Paris informs the holders of

Mexican Rentes and Obligations that no remittance having been made to him by the Mexican Government for the payment of the arrears and coupons due on the 1st October next, this payment will be deferred."

**MARRIAGE MADE EASY.**—At a time when the parents of some persons now living were wedded, there was no need to go to Gretna Green for an easy and cheap marriage, because it could be effected with equal facility in the neighbourhood of Fleet-street. Before the year 1753 there were no less than sixty marriage-houses near the Fleet Prison; and they were denoted by signs, very like those of public-houses, except that they were all alike, namely, two hands crossed. At the doors "touters" were stationed to invite passers by to enter, just as in the present day you are accosted when passing a "photographic studio." Upon a trial at Shrewsbury in 1827, it was proved that the registers of marriages kept at the Fleet marriage-houses exceeded 600, and weighed more than a ton. These marriages in future were rendered invalid by the Marriage Act, 26 Geo. 2, and the registers were deposited in the registry of the Bishop of London.

**CUI BONO.**—These are words which are frequently heard in Parliamentary debates, and in arguments in our various Courts. Some of those who use, and many who hear them, have probably never traced them to their source; and Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., in his life of Cicero, has not noted the fact that they were applied by that matchless orator to the charge of Clodius and defence of Milo; and in Cicero's exculpation of Milo they are handed down to posterity as "the Cassian maxim."

**LICENSES.**—At the present day no inconsiderable portion of the revenue of the country is raised from licenses to deal in game, beer, spirits, tea, tobacco, &c., but our ancestors paid a license to eat meat. The Act of Parliament, 5 Eliz. c. 5, provided that the Queen's subjects might obtain licenses to eat flesh by payment of the following sums per annum to the poor men's box of the parish, viz:—a lord of parliament, £1 6s. 8d.; a knight, 13s. 4d.; and any other person, 6s. 8d.; but these licenses were not to authorize the eating of beef at any time, nor of veal from Michaelmas to May-day. It is said that history repeats itself. It is to be hoped that this epoch, with some others, will be omitted from the calendar.

**CLASSICAL HISTORY OF MONEY.**—Herodotus, who lived about 500, B.C., makes the earliest mention of coining; and when speaking of the Lydians, he says, "They are the first of all nations we know of that introduced the art of coining gold and silver." The same author states that coining in Persia was introduced by Darius Hystapes, and in Egypt by Aryandes. The Greeks and the Romans very early had a metallic money; the former before Solon, and the latter before Simon Macabeus. The Romans probably introduced coinage into Britain, for Cæsar tells us, "they" (the Britons) "used for money brass or iron rings, sized at a certain weight."

**A TEN PER CENT. RATE OF INTEREST IN ATHENS.**—Mr. McCullagh, writing on the industrial history of free nations, and speaking of Athens, says, "A great many persons lived on the interest of money, and trade was carried on to a great extent by sums borrowed for a certain number of months at a stipulated per centage. Of these transactions, and the forms of security by which they were defined, the Legislature took special and minute cognizance. A considerable portion of the capital employed in foreign and domestic trade was thus obtained, and as the easy and enjoying habits of the better classes, and the custom of distributing property among the children according to their need or their desert, combined to check permanent accumulations, money in large masses was comparatively scarce, and the interest high, ten per cent. being considered reasonable, and fifteen and twenty per cent. being often given."

**PERMISSIVE ACTS AND SANITARY PROGRESS.**—It must of course be conceded that very much is being done by these Acts, and by the moral force and persuasion of the officers appointed under them. It is unfortunate that so much in them should be permissive and not obligatory. Permission to act being construed too often and too readily into permission *not* to act. All that which on first principles should be done it ought to be made obligatory to do; or, as a learned judge said in one of these cases, "may" should mean "must." There is also in these Acts much which is found to be difficult or impossible to be worked out. Some public bodies proceed under one Act, some under another, and the most contrary and unexpected decisions upon like cases are given at different tribunals. A digest of the different Acts appears already to be required, so that plain men who serve on local boards, and who mean well, may know what to do, and how to do it. Amendments and suggestions are being made by competent persons, medical officers of health, sanitary inspectors, and others, who find difficulties continually in the way of their attempts to work out the various sanitary Acts. Great good has no doubt been effected already, but it requires much more time before we shall be able to point with sufficient satisfaction to our work. We cannot in a few years overcome the diseased conditions built up in our race, generation

after generation. We cannot in a short time persuade men to view vested interests and private rights in a light consistent with the general good; nor can we as yet obtain throughout the country an executive containing majorities of earnest and good men.—*Mr. W. Rendle, in "The Municipal Corporations Directory."*

**JUDGE AND CONVICT.**—Samuel Covert was executed at noon on the 23rd of August at Lebanon, the capital of Warren County, Cincinnati. After breakfast Judge Smith, who presided at his trial and passed upon him the sentence of death, called in and shook hands with the prisoner. Covert asked him to be seated, saying, "I am glad to see you, sir." "How do you feel, Mr. Covert?" asked the Judge. "Well, I feel pretty well, considering circumstances." After a little conversation about his relatives, Covert was requested to write his autograph, and immediately complied. The prosecuting attorney, Allen, having come in, he shook hands with him quite cordially, and Judge Smith, rising to depart, said to Covert as he took him by the hand and shook it warmly, "Good by, Mr. Covert, I shall not see you again." Covert rose from his seat, looked the Judge fairly in the eye, with a firm though not unkindly glance, and said, "Good by, Mr. Smith, and remember my last words to you, that you have passed sentence of death upon an innocent man." The Judge, visibly affected, asked, "That is so, is it, Sam?" "Yes, sir, as true as there is a God in heaven." "If that be true, you have nothing against me have you, Sam?" "No, sir, you did your duty under the evidence." "Well, Sam, if that be true that you are an innocent man, it is a great calamity." "I am innocent," he said, very firmly. The Judge then departed, and Covert was marched to the scaffold.—*New York Herald.*

**THE THAMES NAVIGATION ACT.**—By this Act the whole management of the river is handed over to the Conservators of the Lower Thames, who supersede the Corporation of London; but there are to be five other conservators, one to be appointed by the board, and four elected. All the clauses of the upper navigation Acts, giving rights to levy tolls for keeping certain locks in repair, and empowering them to draw water, are repealed. The new conservators are empowered to do everything, and amongst other matters, to remove all substances liable to putrefaction. They are also to receive everything; the five metropolitan water companies paying each a thousand pounds per annum for the water they extract from the river. It is unlawful after the passing of the Act to pass sewage into the Thames; and existing sewage works are to be discontinued at the end of three years. After which time the Thames will be purified, and all obstructions in the shape of locks and weirs removed.

**MR. HINDMARCH, Q.C.**—The late William Matthewson Hindmarch, Esq., Q.C., attorney-general of the county palatine of Durham, and recorder of York (who died at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 29th ult.) was a native of Sunderland. He was the son of the late Mr. William Hindmarch, brewer, of Sunderland, and being intended for the legal profession, served the period of his "articles," as an attorney, in the office of the late Mr. Thomas Collin, a relative and former partner of Mr. Robert Smart, solicitor. Mr. Hindmarch, however, never practised as an attorney, but went immediately to study for the bar, to which he was called in due course, and took his place among the counsel of the northern circuit. Though he held the public offices named above, he never succeeded in obtaining a seat in Parliament, but he contested Leominster unsuccessfully at the last general election. In our local politics, however, he took an active part, about the period of the first reform bill, and particularly in the year 1834, when he made a great onslaught on the county voters resident at Seaham Harbour, by calling in question, though without success, the validity of the Marquis of Londonderry's leases. He ultimately rose to the rank of Queen's Counsel, and was made recorder of York, in addition to which he was appointed to the office of palatine attorney-general, on the resignation of Mr. Ingham, M.P., some two years ago. That, however, is an office of more honour than profit, for not only is the salary attached thereto a small one, but the holder of it is generally a loser of briefs and fees through the etiquette of the bar requiring that he must lead only in cases at the county assizes or sessions for which he may be retained. Mr. Hindmarch's connection with Sunderland has been virtually severed for many years, as he resided in the south of England, where he was held in great repute for his knowledge of the patent laws, and much sought after in disputes connected therewith. His father was a schoolmaster at Chattershaugh, whence he removed to Sunderland to become manager of the brewery of Messrs. John Elstob & Co., Fan Quay, and in the dwelling house of the manager, adjoining the brewery, the deceased barrister was born, or at all events spent his early youth. He derived his second name of Matthewson from his mother, who belonged to a family at or near Chattershaugh. The brewery of the Messrs. Elstob was removed about the year 1828, and the elder Mr. Hindmarch then built for himself the brewery at the east side of High-street, which is still carried on by "Messrs. Hindmarch & Co.," and which proved for him a very successful speculation.—*Sunderland Weekly News.*



**THE POOR LAWS AND THEIR SANITARY BEARINGS.**—In 1842 an important work "On the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain," now unfortunately out of print, was compiled by Mr. Chadwick, and published by the Poor Law Commissioners. The poor laws must be looked upon as sanitary laws more or less. It is to be regretted that in this respect their action is less rather than more. The present poor law system came after ignorant profusion, and perhaps the most vicious management of alms the world ever saw. It went, and perhaps naturally, to the opposite extreme. We owe it, I think, to this revulsion, penetrating as it has done into almost every minute district that we in England, as a people, have got to weigh misery and squalor against money cost, and that, as a rule, in almost every case of doubt, we give our decision in favour of money. The agitation as to the treatment of the sick poor in and out of the workhouses, and as to an equalised poor rate, arises out of this condition of things. Local health authorities might obtain their best and earliest information from the poor law officers, who necessarily see the seed conditions of disease, and the first cases of those which are infectious and epidemic. For this there appears to be no provision. Vaccination, the treatment and nourishment of the sick poor, the faithful record of diseases actually attended, could in a general way be scarcely worse managed than they are. The healthy poor may, in return for support, be most legitimately pressed toward work; but in actual sickness there should be no grudging. A most able physician has just now been appointed to high office under the poor law, and it may therefore be hoped that we are much nearer to a successful working of these laws in favour of public health.—*Mr. W. Rendle in "The Municipal Corporations Directory."*

The Law Life Assurance Society cannot be said to neglect altogether the improvement of their property in Connemara. A church, for which they granted a site and subscribed the greatest part of the building fund, was opened near Ballinahinch Castle last month.

A return has just been published, which shows that since 1854 the amount of taxes repealed and reduced in Great Britain and Ireland was over £30,000,000.

## ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

### AT THE NEW AUCTION MART.

Sept. 18.—By Messrs. G. C. & T. MOORE.

Leasehold residence, No. 6, Lansmere-terrace, Victoria-park, estimated annual value £50; term, 88 years unexpired, at £8 per annum—Sold for £410.

Leasehold, 2 houses with shop, Nos. 2 and 3, Limekiln-hill, Limehouse, producing £43 per annum; also 4 houses and a cottage in Friendship-court in rear, producing £61 2s. per annum, and a shed, No. 23, Limekiln-hill; let at £19 2s. per annum; term, 16 years unexpired, at £28 per annum.

Leasehold house and shop, No. 15, Limekiln-hill; let at £36 per annum; a house and shop, with workshop adjoining, Nos. 1 and 2, Park-street, Limehouse, value £20 per annum; 2 houses, Nos. 3 and 4, Park-street, producing £41 12s. per annum; 3 houses, Nos. 1 to 3, Rugg's-court, in rear of Park-street, producing £28 12s. per annum; term, 2 years unexpired, at £30 per annum—Sold for £495.

Leasehold, 4 houses, Nos. 94 to 97, Sydney-street, Poplar, producing £74 2s. per annum; term, 96 years unexpired, at £9 10s. per annum—Sold for £490.

Sept. 18.—By Messrs. GAUSDEN, ELLIS, & SCORER.

Freehold, 16 acres of land with residence, building with shaft, in the parish of Wennington, Essex; also the manor, or reputed manor, of Senhappes—Sold for £2,300.

By Mr. H. O. MARTIN.

Leasehold house, No. 8, Arthurs-terrace, Lower Sydenham; let at £31 10s. per annum; term, 96 years unexpired, at £5 per annum—Sold for £320.

Freehold, 2 houses, being Popes-villas, Acacia-road, Faxon-park, Lower Sydenham—Sold for £900.

### AT THE MASONS'-HALL TAVERN.

Sept. 18.—By Mr. RAYNOLDS.

Freehold house in High-street, Homerton; let at £21 per annum—Sold for £370.

Leasehold house, No. 46, Durham-street, Hackney-road; let at £27 12s. per annum; term, 71 years from 1827, at £2 10s. per annum—Sold for £215.

Leasehold house, No. 34, Essex-street, Commercial-road; let at £14 6s. per annum; term, 19½ years from 1866, at £1 18s. per annum—Sold for £60.

Sept. 18.—By Messrs. G. & W. KNIGHT.

Lease, &c., of The Green Man and French Horn, wine and spirit establishment, Dean-street, Soho—Sold for £495.

### AT THE GUILDHALL COFFEEHOUSE.

Sept. 14.—By Messrs. E. E. & G. CROWE.

Freehold property, known as Sevington Court Estate, in the parishes of Sevington and Marsham, Kent, comprising a farm residence, buildings, 6 cottages, and 21a. 1r 18p of land—Sold for £15,000. Freehold, 12a 3r 28p of land, in the parish of Sevington, Kent—Sold for £900.

Freehold, 15a 3r 6p of land, in the parish of Sevington, Kent—Sold for £1,810.

Freehold, 6a or 21p of marsh land, in the parish of Ivy Church, Kent—Sold for £6,780.

Freehold estate, known as Hamptons, in the parishes of Brabourne, Brook, and Wye, Kent, comprising farmhouse, barns, stables, 2 cottages, and 352a 2r 17p of land—Sold for £9,000.

Sept. 18.—By Mr. ROWBOTHAM.

Freehold building land, situate at Snarebrook, Essex—Sold from £34 to £40 per plot.

Sept. 19.—By Messrs. NEWBORN, CLARK, & BULL.

Freehold residence, known as White Rose Cottage, Barking Side, with garden, farmyard, buildings, and meadow in the rear, containing 4a. 0r. 14p.—Sold for £9700.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

HOWE—On Sept. 19, the wife of Edward R. J. Howe, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

STEPHEN—On Sept. 16, at Fenchurch, the wife of J. Fitzjames Stephen, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

TURNER—On Sept. 8, at 6, Whitley Villas, Penn-road, Holloway, the wife of Francis Turner, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

WHITE—On Sept. 15, at Great Yarmouth, the wife of J. S. White, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Bombay, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

DICKSON—BARKER—On Sept. 18, at the Priory Church, Cartmel, Arthur Benson Dickson, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Harriet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Barker, Esq.

MARSHALL—SHIELD—On Sept. 6, at Rothesay, Thomas Marshall, Esq., Solicitor, of Leeds, to Kate, second daughter of John Shield, Esq., of Ashburn, Bute.

STARK—BROWN—On Sept. 19, at St. Mary, Islington, Alexander Stark, of Furnival's-inn, Esq., to Jenn Elizabeth Brown, younger daughter of the late Captain David John Ross, H.E.I.C.S.

WYNDHAM—BANNISTER—On Sept. 13, at Hastings, Henry Wyndham, Esq., of the Holmwood, Surrey, to Marian Susan, only child of Saxe Bannister, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law.

### DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—On Sept. 7, at 2, Albyn-place, Edinburgh, John Archibald Campbell, Esq., Clerk to the Signet.

HUDSON—On Sept. 15, at Little Burgh, Burgh Heath, Banstead, Surrey, Mary, the wife of G. F. Hudson, Esq., Solicitor, Bucklebury, London.

SARGOOD—On Sept. 20, at Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Augustine Sargood, Esq., aged 54.

## LONDON GAZETTES.

### Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14, 1866.

#### LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

British and American Steam Navigation Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Sept. 11, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart on the first petition day in next Term. Flux & Argies, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-st, solicitors for the petitioner.

Ottoman Financial Association (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Sept. 14, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Nov. 3. Linklaters & Co, Walbrook, solicitors for the petitioners.

Liverpool and Dublin Steam Navigation Company (Limited).—The Right Honourable the Chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster doth order that the voluntary winding-up of this company be continued. And it is ordered that, for the purpose of appointing an additional liquidator or liquidators, a meeting of the contributories be summoned by James Smith and William G. Cresshaw, the continuing liquidators.

TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866.

#### LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Ottoman Financial Association (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Sept. 12, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart on the next petition day. Abrahams, Gresham-st, Bank, solicitor for the petitioner.

### Friendly Societies Dissolved.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14, 1866.

Alliance Lodge, Falcon-inn, Flat-st, Sheffield. Sept. 10. United Friendly Brothers, Druid's Head Tavern, Church-st, Deptford, Kent. Sept. 7.

### Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14, 1866.

Broadbent, Chas Edwd, Sheffield, Solicitor. Oct. 22. Pearson & Broadbent, M. R.

### Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14, 1866.

Allen, Arthur, Ashley-villa, Lewisham-rd, Esq. Oct. 30. Parker, Greenwich.

Alexander, Thos, North Shields, Northumberland, Gent. Oct. 20. Dale, North Shields.

Anstice, Geo, Chipping Norton, Oxford, Esq. Nov. 1. Aplin & Saunders, Chipping Norton.

Bartlett, Richd, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucester, Gent. Nov. 1. Aplin & Saunders, Chipping Norton.

Bush, Jas, Bristol, Merchant. Oct 20. Stanley & Wansbrough, Bristol.  
 Carter, Thos, Taneheff, York, Esq. Sept 26. Carter, Pontefract.  
 Dixon, Wm, Manx, Veterinary Surgeon. Nov 20. Mann, Manx.  
 Gibbins, Hy, Thos, Darfield, York, Clerk in Holy Orders. Nov 12.  
 Taylor & Co, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.  
 Harrison, Hy, Hinton Manor House, Catherington, Southampton, Gent. Dec 31. Low & Son, Tortsea.  
 Knight, Browne Leak, Framingham Earl, Norfolk, Esq. Dec 1.  
 Mitchell & Co, Wymondham.  
 McGettigan, Jas, Hyde, Chester, Surgeon. Oct 1. J & J. Hibbert.  
 Newell, Anne, Brighton, Sussex, Widow. Nov 1. De Jersey & Co, Gresham-st West.  
 Taggart, Robt, Lpool, Master Pilot. Oct 31. Bremner, Lpool.  
 Todman, Hy, Lewisham, Kent, Corn Dealer. Nov 8. James & Wheatley, Greenwich.  
 Vaughan, Chas, Edwd, Paper-buildings, Temple. Oct 30. Smith & Co, Bread-st.

TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866.

Batsford, John Jas, St Martin's-st, St Martin's-lane, Comb Maker. Nov 18. Treflett, Essex-st, Middle Temple.  
 Christmas, Joseph, Wadhurst, Sussex, Farmer. Oct 16. Tournay, Edwards, Jas, Birm, Butcher. Oct 13. Reeves, Birm.  
 Johnson, Chas, Huddersfield, Stonemason. Dec 1. Craven.  
 Lloyd, Edwd, Denbigh, Cheesefactor. Nov 14. Edwards, Denbigh.  
 Mackness, Elizabeth, otherwise Simmons, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield. Dec 1. Craven, Huddersfield.  
 Macmurdock, Edwd Longdon, Hastings, Sussex, Esq. Oct 12. Hacon, Fenchurch-st.  
 Padwick, Percival Daniel, Cannon-st, Provision Dealer. Nov 2. King & McMillin, Bloomsbury-sq.  
 Pilcher, Jeremiah, Russell-sq, Esq. Dec 1. Johnson, Gray's-inn-sq.  
 Stott, Wm, Southport, Lancaster, Colliery Proprietor. Nov 1. Taylor, Wigan.  
 Taylor, Anna, Priory-rd, Wandsworth-rd, Widow. Nov 24. Taylor, Prospect-villa, Peckham Rye-comp.  
 Taylor, Richd, Priory-rd, Wandsworth-rd, Esq. Nov 24. Taylor, Prospect-villa, Peckham Rye-comp.  
 Williams, John, Manch, Woollen Merchant. Oct 31. Payne, Manch.

**Deaths registered pursuant to Sanitary Act, 1861.**

FRIDAY, Sept. 14, 1866.

Ackroyd, John, Jun, Pudsey, York, Cloth Manufacturer. Aug 28. Comp. Reg Sept 14.  
 Adams, Thos, Welchpool, Montgomery, Confectioner. Aug 23. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Adkins, Wm, Birm, Machinist. Aug 25. Comp. Reg Sept 14.  
 Allen, Fras, Chalfont, Stapenhill, Derby, Commercial Clerk. Sept 8. Comp. Reg Sept 14.  
 Atkinson, Wm, Jarrow-upon-Tyne, Durham, Provision Dealer. Aug 30. Asst. Reg Sept 11.  
 Baker, Chas, Fredk, Walsall, Stafford, Clothier. Aug 27. Asst. Reg Sept 13.  
 Bates, Wm, Port-hill, Wolstanton, Stafford, Ironmaster. Aug 17. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Beech, Wm, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, Earthenware Dealer. Sept 8. Comp. Reg Sept 14.  
 Bowcott, Wm, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Furniture Dealer. Sept 10. Comp. Reg Sept 12.  
 Bowers, Hy, Thos, Gloucester, Photographic Artist. Aug 20. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Brzenor, Thos, & Geo Brzenor, Pontesbury, Salop, Saddlers. Aug 16. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Brookes, Jas, Leamington, Warwick, Chemist. Sept 7. Comp. Reg Sept 12.  
 Cane, John, West Ham, Essex, Miller. Sept 3. Comp. Reg Sept 14.  
 Chadwick, John, Oldham, Lancaster, Cotton Spinner. Aug 27. Comp. Reg Sept 12.  
 Cross, Wm, Tavistock, Devon, Saddler. Aug 22. Comp. Reg Sept 14.  
 Downard, Wm, High-st, Marylebone, Tailor. Aug 21. Comp. Reg Sept 12.  
 Essill, Thos, Lockton, York, Tailor. Aug 30. Asst. Reg Sept 14.  
 Farley, Chas, Wm, Uxbridge, Middx, Cabinet Maker. Aug 20. Couv. Reg Sept 13.  
 Farnsworth, John, Conisbrough, York, Joiner. Aug 23. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Flewitt, Thos, Holmer, Hereford, Architect. Aug 28. Asst. Reg Sept 14.  
 Fitzpatrick, Joseph, Heremon Perse, Bognor, Sussex, Gent. Aug 27. Comp. Reg Sept 13.  
 Gilet, Alphonse, Lucas-st, Commercial rd, East, Grocer. Sept 10. Comp. Reg Sept 13.  
 Godin, Marie Rose, Clorinde, Regent-st, Perfumer. Aug 25. Comp. Reg Sept 14.  
 Hodgkinson, Geo, Enoch, & Hy Whittton, Sheffield, Crinoline Steel Manufacturers. Sept 6. Comp. Reg Sept 13.  
 Holland, Thos, Basford, Nottingham, Machinist. Sept 12. Comp. Reg Sept 13.  
 Holyoak, Joseph, John Holyoak, & Wm Holyoak, West Bromwich, Stafford, Buck Manufacturers. Aug 13. Comp. Reg Sept 10.  
 Howes, Fredk, Wm, Bishopgate-st, Within, Financial Agent. Sept 7. Comp. Reg Sept 13.  
 Hughes, Howell, Neath, Glamorgan, Draper. Aug 20. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Hull, Wm, Newport, Isle of Wight, Butcher. Aug 18. Asst. Reg Sept 14.  
 Jackson, Emma, York, Milliner. Aug 18. Comp. Reg Sept 11.  
 Kinlock, Graham, & Jas Hollin, Primrose Mill, Church, nr Acreington, Cotton Manufacturers. Aug 17. Asst. Reg Sept 13.  
 Lake, Jas, & Fredk Lake, Shipley, York, Coal Merchants. Aug 15. Comp. Reg Sept 11.  
 Lambert, Benj, Leeds, Painter. Sept 10. Asst. Reg Sept 13.  
 Lee, Jas, Bath, Somerset, Cabinet Maker. Sept 4. Asst. Reg Sept 13.  
 Lee, Jas, Warrington, Lancaster, Boot Maker. Aug 21. Comp. Reg Sept 14.  
 Leeming, Fredk, Lpool, Oil and Colourman. Aug 29. Comp. Reg Sept 13.

Lewis, Saml, Hereford, Grocer. Aug 16. Comp. Reg Sept 12.  
 Marsh, Jas, Thame, Oxford, Schoolmaster. Aug 16. Comp. Reg Sept 12.  
 McCallum, Peter, Bolk-buildings, Fetter-lane, Printer. Sept 13. Comp. Reg Sept 14.  
 McMorron, Robt, Bolton, Lancaster, Boot Maker. Aug 30. Asst. Reg Sept 13.  
 Mellor, Saml, Manch, Cabinet Maker. Aug 22. Asst. Reg Sept 11.  
 Murray, Richd, Consett, Durham, Grocer. Aug 18. Comp. Reg Sept 12.  
 Palmer, Edwd, Richd, Durham-pl, Seven Sisters' rd, Holloway, Plum-ber. Sept 4. Comp. Reg Sept 11.  
 Pollard, John, Bradford, York, Boot Maker. Aug 20. Comp. Reg Sept 11.  
 Rees, Wm, Llansamlet, Glamorgan, Beerhouse Keeper. Aug 22. Asst. Reg Sept 13.  
 Roberts, Thos, Lillington-st, Vauxhall-rd, Glass Cutter. Sept 7. Comp. Reg Sept 13.  
 Roberts, Wm, Birkenhead, Chester, Flour Dealer. Sept 3. Comp. Reg Sept 11.  
 Roberts, Arthur, Tipton, Stafford, out of business. Aug 31. Asst. Reg Sept 11.  
 Rogers, Thos, Davies, Montgomery, Grocer. Aug 27. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Round, Thos, Dudley, Worcester, Grocer. Sept 1. Comp. Reg Sept 12.  
 Shann, Matthias, Leeds, Rag Merchant. Aug 29. Comp. Reg Sept 13.  
 Shaw, Jas, Batley, York, Cotton Dealer. Aug 31. Asst. Reg Sept 13.  
 Sissons, John, Sheffield, Table Knife Manufacturer. Sept 4. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Smith, Edwd, Walsall, Stafford, Ironmaster. Aug 16. Comp. Reg Sept 12.  
 Speary, Jas, Christchurch, Monmouth, Farmer. Sept 3. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Statham, Saml, Thavie's Inn, Holborn. Sept 12. Asst. Reg Sept 14.  
 Sudren, Thos, Rothwell, Manch, Calico Printer. Sept 5. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Symonds, Joseph, Hargreaves, Edmonton, Miller. Sept 10. Comp. Reg Sept 11.  
 Tanner, Fraas, Jas, High-st, Croydon, Bootmaker. Sept 8. Comp. Reg Sept 12.  
 Thomson, Frank, Hastings, Teacher of Music. Aug 16. Comp. Reg Sept 12.  
 Walley, Thos, & David Walley, Blackburn, Lancaster, Cotton Manu-facturers. Aug 23. Asst. Reg Sept 14.  
 Warton, John, Lpool, Iron Merchant. Aug 25. Comp. Reg Sept 14.  
 Webb, Edwd, Russell, Oldbury, Worcester, Boat Builder. Aug 16. Comp. Reg Sept 13.  
 Westley, Horace, Ryde House, Peckham, Stationer. Sept 7. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Whitaker, Horatio, Dyson, Gt Driffield, York, Printer. Aug 15. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Williams, Wm, Birm, Manufacturer of Revolving Iron Shutters. Aug 27. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Williams, Richd, Bristol, Undertaker. Aug 31. Comp. Reg Sept 11.  
 Williams, Hy, Levi, Newport, Monmouth, Chemist. Aug 15. Asst. Reg Sept 11.  
 Wilmshurst, Geo, Hastings, Tailor. Aug 16. Comp. Reg Sept 12.  
 Wood, Chas, Lpool, Bootmaker. Aug 31. Comp. Reg Sept 13.  
 Wolstenholme, Robt, Leeds, Boiler Maker. Sept 12. Comp. Reg Sept 13.

TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866.

Allen, Hy, Bonner's-rd, Victoria-ph, Horse Dealer. Aug 17. Comp. Reg Sept 13.  
 Bardens, Elis, & Matilda Bardens, Plymouth, Devon, Grocers. Aug 27. Asst. Reg Sept 17.  
 Bigland, Isaac, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, Merchant. Sept 11. Asst. Reg Sept 15.  
 Bottom, Wm Hy, Nottingham, Gent. Sept 13. Comp. Reg Sept 17.  
 Colecum, Fredk, Jas, Redhill, Surrey, Stonemason. Aug 21. Asst. Reg Sept 12.  
 Cornish, Wm, Birm, Bookseller. Aug 31. Comp. Reg Sept 17.  
 Cowen, David, Southend, Essex, Master Mariner. Sept 18. Comp. Reg Sept 18.  
 Cox, Wm, Barker, Pickering, York, Merchant. Aug 30. Asst. Reg Sept 15.  
 Crampin, Harvey, Queen's-sq, Eldon-st, Finsbury, Carpenter. Sept 12. Comp. Reg Sept 17.  
 Cross, Alf, Southampton, Bootmaker. Aug 31. Asst. Reg Sept 15.  
 Cruso, Wm Hy, Monmouth-rd, Westbourne-grove, Commercial Traveller. Aug 30. Comp. Reg Sept 17.  
 Davies, David, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth, Draper. Aug 27. Asst. Reg Sept 17.  
 Dickinson, John, Baldwin, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Ironmaster. Aug 24. Comp. Reg Sept 15.  
 Foster, Hy, & Eli Jones, West Bromwich, Stafford, Iron Manu-facturers. Aug 22. Asst. Reg Sept 18.  
 Galloway, Geo, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Bootmaker. Aug 29. Comp. Reg Sept 15.  
 Guy, Wm, Bradford, York, Woolstapler. Aug 29. Asst. Reg Sept 18.  
 Hancock, Wm, Moorgate-st, Timber Merchant. Aug 23. Asst. Reg Sept 18.  
 Harris, John, Hartland-rd, Chalk Farm-rd, Gent. Sept 15. Comp. Reg Sept 18.  
 Headley, Hy, Leicester, Shoe Manufacturer. Aug 24. Asst. Reg Sept 14.  
 Holmea, Wm, Stone, Stafford, Grocer. Aug 18. Asst. Reg Sept 15.  
 Hucknall, Thos, Nottingham, Comm Agent. Aug 23. Asst. Reg Sept 18.  
 Jeffs, Wm, Northampton, Boot Manufacturer. Sept 12. Comp. Reg Sept 17.  
 Juncker, Philipp Andrew August, Lpool, Merchant. Sept 13. Asst. Reg Sept 15.  
 Keward, Robt, Portsea, Hants, Druggist. Aug 27. Asst. Reg Sept 17.  
 Lepia, Fredk Young, Wisbeach St Peter, Cambridge, Tailor. Aug 23. Asst. Reg Sept 13.

Myrick, Jas, Machen, Monmouth, General-shop Keeper. Aug 29. Comp. Reg Sept 15.  
 Mills, Roger, Upper-st, Islington, Draper. Aug 27. Comp. Reg Sept 15.  
 Nibbet, Dani Lang, Monkseaton, Northumberland, Common Brewer. Aug 27. Asst. Reg Sept 15.  
 Owen, Arthur, sen, Teignmouth, Devon, Shipowner. Aug 25. Asst. Reg Sept 18.  
 Perkins, Chas, Calne, Wilts, Fishmonger. Aug 18. Comp. Reg Sept 14.  
 Pratt, Geo, Southampton, Camberwell, Leather Seller. Sept 10. Comp. Reg Sept 17.  
 Redfearn, Joseph Dyon, Albert-ter, Notting-hill, Pianoforte Manufacturer. Sept 4. Asst. Reg Sept 17.  
 Rednall, Walter, Stowmarket, Suffolk, Carpenter. Sept 11. Comp. Reg Sept 17.  
 Reid, Thos Wm, Spencer-st, New-inn-yd, Shoreditch, Box Manufacturer. Sept 10. Comp. Reg Sept 18.  
 Roberts, Fras, Lieut Military Train, Camp Woolwich, Sept 5. Comp. Reg Sept 18.  
 Rolfe, Hy Jas, High-st, Shoreditch, Pastrycook. Sept 7. Comp. Reg Sept 17.  
 Rostrow, Edwd, Lower Booth, Rossendale, Lancaster, Hard Waste Manufacturer. Aug 23. Conv. Reg Sept 18.  
 Sample, Chas, Lpool, Shipwright. Sept 1. Asst. Reg Sept 18.  
 Smith, Wm, jun, East-rd, City-rd, Bedding Manufacturer. Aug 20. Asst. Reg Sept 17.  
 Smith, Alfred Jas, Devonport, Chemist. Aug 21. Asst. Reg Sept 17.  
 Stein, Peter, Stein House, Seven Sisters-road, Gent. Sept 13. Comp. Reg Sept 18.  
 Stroud, Hy, Fetter-lane, Cornice Pole Manufacturer. Sept 13. Comp. Reg Sept 18.  
 Tatham, Christopher, Leadenhall-st, Merchant. Sept 17. Inspector-ship. Reg Sept 17.  
 Taylor, Wm, Lpool, Leather Dealer. Sept 13. Comp. Reg Sept 17.  
 Terry, John, Portsmouth, nr Totmerden, Manufacturer. Aug 23. Asst. Reg Sept 18.  
 Thurlbeck, Michael, Sunderland, Durham, Pilot. Aug 25. Comp. Reg Sept 17.  
 Turner, Harriett, Wellington, Salop, Grocer. Sept 4. Comp. Reg Sept 14.  
 Wade, Josiah, Hebdon Bridge, York, Printer. Sept 7. Comp. Reg Sept 17.  
 Whiteley, Thos, & John Whiteley, Stainland, Halifax, York, Manufacturers. Aug 23. Comp. Reg Sept 15.

### Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14, 1866.

To Surrender in London.

Beasley, Thos, Middle-row-pl, Holborn, Wine Merchant. Pet Sept 4. Oct 3 at 11. Rocks & Co, Eastcheap.  
 Byrne, Stanhope Richd Maurice, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 11 (for pau). Sept 27 at 1. Dobie, Basinghall-st.  
 Dunkley, John, Teddington, Builder. Pet Sept 8. Sept 27 at 11. Hancock & Co, Carey-st, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
 Foat, Fredk, Margate, Kent, Butcher. Pet Sept 12. Sept 27 at 1. Treherne & Co, Aldermanbury.  
 Garrard, Wm Pascell, Fish-st-hill, Comm Agent. Pet Sept 6. Sept 26 at 1. Price, Finchchurch-buildings.  
 Holmes, Jas, Ovington-sq, Brompton, Comm Agent. Pet Sept 10. Sept 27 at 12. Hope, Ely-pl.  
 Hurdley, John, Stafford-rd, Acton, Builder. Pet Sept 11. Sept 27 at 12. Hicks, Moorgate-st.  
 Johnson, Wm Hy, Forest-hill, Sydenham, out of business. Pet Sept 10 (for pau). Sept 27 at 12. Godley, Bow-st, Covent-garden.  
 Lynch, Thos Hy, Inkerman-rd, Kentish-town, Travelling Clerk in the General Post Office. Pet Sept 11. Sept 27 at 1. Childy, Old Jewry.  
 McDermot, Geo, Engineer, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 8. Sept 27 at 1. Maudy, Basinghall-st.  
 Moss, Edwd, Moorgate-st, Solicitor. Pet Sept 5. Sept 26 at 11. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.  
 Moses, Jacob, Windsor, Berks, out of business. Pet Sept 12. Oct 3 at 11. Lewis & Lewis, Ely-pl, Holborn.  
 Payne, Alfred, Croxley-green, nr Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, Journeyman Bricklayer. Pet Sept 10. Sept 27 at 12. Hanslip, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.  
 Prealand, Geo Fredk, Causing-town, Barking-rd, Builder. Pet Sept 12. Sept 27 at 1. Treherne & Co, Aldermanbury.  
 Seward, John, & Chas Thos Seward, Hereford-pl, Commercial-rd East, Linen Drapers. Pet Sept 11. Oct 3 at 11. Smith & Co, Broad-st, Chapside.  
 Shaw, Limerick, Rope-maker-st, Moorfields, Horse Collar Maker. Pet Sept 10. Sept 27 at 12. Munday, Basinghall-st.  
 Simmonds, Fras Richd, Myrtle-st, Dulston, Licensed Victualler. Pet Sept 12. Oct 3 at 11. Pierpont, Leicester-sq.  
 Vaughan, David, Chapel-st, Stockwell, out of business. Pet Sept 16. Sept 27 at 12. Dobson, Grove-pl, St John's-wood.  
 Wilson, Eden, Lower Symons-st, Chelsea, Carpenter. Pet Sept 10. Sept 27 at 11. Thomas, Moore-park-ter, Fulham.  
 Wormald, Richd, Brondesbury-ter, Kilburn, Wine Agent. Pet Sept 11. Sept 27 at 1. Wake, Gray's-inn-sq.

To Surrender in the Country.

Ashley, John, Eriswell, Suffolk, Blacksmith. Pet Sept 11. Mildenhall, Sept 25 at 3. Salmon & Sons, Bury-st Edmunds.  
 Beadmores, Thos, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, Greengrocer. Pet Sept 10. Stoke-upon-Trent, Sept 29 at 11. Pennants, Hanley.  
 Bettney, Wm, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Wine Merchant. Pet Sept 11. Lpool, Sept 25 at 12. Evans & Co, Lpool.  
 Burnett, Wm John, Fortean, Hants, Draper's Assistant. Pet Sept 7. Portsmouth, Sept 25 at 12. White, Portsea.  
 Burgess, Wm, Brixton, Stafford, Bookseller. Pet Sept 11. Hanley, Sept 29 at 11. Davy, Burslem.  
 Cardridge, Noah, Newcaste-under-Lyme, Stafford, out of business. Pet Sept 7. Newcastle-under-Lyme, Sept 29 at 11. Salt, Tunstall.  
 Cartner, Joseph, Abbey Fildry, Cumberland, Brickmaker. Pet Sept 10. Wigton, Oct 2 at 12. Bendle, Carlisle.

Davies, Wm Hy, Swansea, Glamorgan, Shipbroker. Pet Aug 31. Swansea, Sept 24 at 2. Morris, Swansea.  
 Dix, Saml, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Fruiteyer. Pet Sept 10. Bristol Sept 26 at 11. Simons & Plews, Merthyr.  
 Evans, John, Bromsgrove, Worcester, Leather Seller. Pet Sept 10. Bromsgrove, Sept 26 at 11. Houseman, Bromsgrove.  
 Fox, Wm, Swansea, Glamorgan, Bootmaker. Pet Aug 31. Swansea, Sept 24 at 2. Morris, Swansea.  
 Garbutt, John, Hockley, Leeds, out of business. Pet Sept 13. Leeds, Oct 1 at 11. Pullan, Leeds.  
 Gittins, Timothy, Chester, Iron Merchant. Pet Sept 10. Lpool, Sept 25 at 12. Cartwright, Chester.  
 Harding, John, Sunderland, Durham. Pet Sept 11. Sunderland, Sept 25 at 2. Eglington, Sunderland.  
 Hartley, Wm, Southport, Lancaster, Milliner. Pet Sept 11. Ormskirk, Sept 26 at 10. Husband, Southport.  
 Hawker, Edwd Chas, Lpool, Merchant. Pet Sept 12. Lpool, Sept 26 at 11. Evans & Co, Lpool.  
 Heath, Robt, Burslem, Stafford, Butcher. Pet Sept 12. Hanley, Sept 29 at 11. Tomkinson, Burslem.  
 Hudson, Saml, Lofthouse, in Cleveland, York, Grocer. Pet Sept 8. Leeds, Oct 1 at 11. Gray & Fauntler, Whitby.  
 Hughes, Thos, & Wm Hughes, Carnarvon, Nail Manufacturers. Pet Sept 11. Lpool, Sept 25 at 12. Evans & Co, Lpool.  
 Jones, Thos, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, Miller. Pet Sept 7. Exeter, Sept 24 at 12. Flood, Exeter.  
 Kelley, John, Exeter, Gardener. Pet Sept 12. Exeter, Sept 25 at 11. Flood, Exeter.  
 Lemay, Theodore, Hereford, Hairdresser. Pet Sept 10. Hereford, Oct 2 at 11. Garrod, Hereford.  
 Lewis, John, Carmarthen, Painter. Pet Sept 11. Bristol, Sept 26 at 11. Thomas, Carmarthen.  
 Marsh, Fras Chas, Cardiff, Metal Broker. Pet Sept 11. Cardiff, Sept 26 at 11. Ensor.  
 Northall, Fras, Rowley Regis, Stafford, Furnace Manager. Pet Sept 6. Dudley, Sept 27 at 12. Lowe, Dudley.  
 Northall, Fras Alfred, Rowley Regis, Stafford, Iron Merchant's Clerk. Pet Sept 6. Dudley, Sept 27 at 12. Lowe, Dudley.  
 Phillips, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, Manoh. Adj Sept 10. Salford, Sept 29 at 9.30. Hulton, Salford.  
 Price, Hy, Norwich, Licensed Victualler. Pet Sept 6. Norwich, Sept 25 at 11. Sudd, Norwich.  
 Robinson, Robt, jun, Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham, Cab Proprietor. Pet Sept 11. Darlington, Sept 26 at 10. Clayhills, Darlington.  
 Robinson, Wm, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, Licensed Victualler. Pet Sept 11. Birm, Sept 25 at 11. Cheate, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.  
 Sarnell, Hy, Aberystwith, Monmouth, Beer Retailer. Pet Sept 10. Tredegar, Sept 29 at 1. Harris, Tredegar.  
 Steer, John, Dover, Kent, Carpenter. Pet Sept 8. Dover, Sept 26 at 12. Hunter, Dover.  
 Stopford, Hy, Heaton Norris, Lancaster, Warehouseman. Pet Sept 13. Manch, Sept 25 at 11. Atherton, Manch.  
 Stroud, Edwd, Burnham, Somerset, Innkeeper. Pet Sept 10. Bristol, Sept 26 at 11. Erice, Bridgwater.  
 Thompson, Geo Chas, Navenby, Lincoln, Joiner. Pet Aug 31. Leeds, Oct 3 at 12. Granger & Wintingham, Gt Grimsby.  
 Tickle, Dalton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Brush Maker. Pet Sept 11. Newcastle, Sept 26 at 10. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Tiplady, Fras, Bramham, nr Tadcaster, York, Joiner. Adj Aug 14. Tadcaster, Sept 25 at 10. Harle, Leeds.  
 Vane, Hy, Hailton, nr Leeds, Horse Dealer. Pet Sept 10. Leeds, Oct 1 at 11. Granger, Leeds.  
 Waller, Thos, Midhurst, Sussex, Licensed Hawker. Pet Sept 7. Midhurst, Sept 28 at 10. Soames, Petersfield.  
 Worr, John, Bristol, Licensed Victualler's Assistant. Pet Sept 11. Bristol, Oct 19 at 12. Koper.  
 Wright, Arthur, Smeathwick, Stafford, Ironmaster. Pet Sept 12. Birm, Sept 26 at 12. Woodward & Son, Wednesbury.

TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866.

To Surrender in London.

Bennett, Wm, Brompton, Photograph Dealer. Pet Sept 14. Oct 4 at 11. Pullen, Chancery-lane.  
 Berry, Jas, Mount-row, Liverpool-rd, Clerkenwell, Greengrocer. Pet Sept 14. Oct 3 at 11. Webster, Eastlugh-st.  
 Burgess, Robt Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 14 (for pau). Oct 3 at 11. Dobie, Basinghall-st.  
 Carttar, Chas Joseph, Blackheath-rd, Greenwich, Attorney. Pet Sept 7. Oct 4 at 11. Preston & Dorman, Basinghall-st.  
 Coode, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 14 (for pau). Oct 3 at 11. Dobie, Basinghall-st.  
 Dunscombe, Matthew Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 14 (for pau). Oct 3 at 11. Dobie, Basinghall-st.  
 Edwards, Jas, Kingsland-rd, Lineudraper. Pet Sept 13. Oct 3 at 12. Angell, Guildhall-yd.  
 Farrar, Wm, Red Lion-wharf, Hoxton, Stone Merchant. Pet Sept 11. Oct 3 at 11. Tanqueray & Co, New Broad-st.  
 Hudson, Hy Philip, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 12. Oct 4 at 11. Tarrant, Bond-st, Walbrook.  
 Jones, Richd Walker, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 15. Oct 4 at 12. Allen, Chancery-lane.  
 Leo, Richd, Rectory, Stepney, Clerk in Holy Orders. Pet Sept 13. Oct 3 at 12. Daniells, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.  
 Living, Alex Chas Clapham-rd-pl, Croydon, Discount Broker. Pet Sept 15. Oct 4 at 11. Peck & Co, Basinghall-st.  
 Lumley, David, Park-ter, Battersea-pk, Jeweller. Pet Sept 14. Oct 3 at 11. Solomon, Finsbury-pl.  
 McNaught, Jas, Woolwich, Kent, Foreman. Pet Sept 14. Oct 3 at 12. Buchanan, Basinghall-st.  
 Morris, John, South Moulton-st, Oxford-st, Courier. Pet Sept 13. Oct 3 at 12. Templeman, Aldermanbury Postern.  
 Pascoe, Chas Eyre, Somerset-house, Government Clerk. Pet Sept 13. Oct 3 at 12. Daniells, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.  
 Picker, John, Godstone, Surrey, Farmer. Pet Sept 12. Oct 3 at 11. Simpson, Wellington-st, Southwark.  
 Richards, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 14 (for pau). Oct 4 at 11. Dobie, Basinghall-st.



Roberts, Eleth, Pennesbury-st, Wandsworth-rd, Gardener. Pet Sept 15. Oct 4 at 11. Bickley, Bonverie-st, Fleet-st.  
Merry, Jane, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 13 (for pan). Oct 3 at 12. Dobbie, Basinghall-st.  
Webb, Aaron, High-st, Hanwell, Book Maker. Pet Sept 14. Oct 3 at 1. Hantion, St James-st, Bedford-row.

To Surrender in the Country.

Bennett, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Sept 11. Lpool, Oct 2 at 3.  
Birchall, Thos, Wigan, Lancashire, Collier. Pet Sept 11. Wigan, Oct 11 at 9. France, Wigan.  
Brookfield, Wm, St Helen's, Lancaster, Grocer. Pet Sept 13. St Helen's, Oct 2 at 11. Marsh, St Helen's.  
Burnett, Wm, sen, Wetherby, York, Auctioneer. Pet Sept 15. Leeds, Oct 1 at 11. Simpson, Leeds.  
Churchward, Wm Edw, Exeter, Accountant. Pet Sept 14. Exeter, Oct 1 at 11. Fryer, Exeter.  
Davies, Wm, Carmarthen, Draper. Pet Sept 8. Bristol, Sept 28 at 11. Press & Inkup, Bristol.  
Dockety, Thos, Jarrow, Durham, Builder. Pet Aug 18. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct 5 at 1. Hoyle & Co, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
Fothergill, Robt Temple, Hebburn-quay, nr Gateshead, Durham, Comm Merchant. Pet Sept 15. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct 5 at 12.  
Hodge & Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
Glossop, Robt, Smethwick, Stafford, Builder. Pet Sept 14. Birm, Sept 28 at 12. Hodgson & Son, Birm.  
Hudcock, Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Sept 11. Lpool, Sept 29 at 11.  
Hanson, Richd, Denholme, Bradford, York, Engineer. Pet Sept 14. Bradford, Oct 2 at 9.45. Terry & Watson, Bradford.  
Hayhow, Robt, Holbeach, Lincoln, Coachsmith. Pet Sept 13. Holbeach, Sept 29 at 10. Ayliff, Holbeach.  
Hayton, Edmd, Rowrah, Cumberland, Builder. Pet Sept 13. Whitehaven, Sept 26 at 10. Paitson, Whitehaven.  
Hill, Thos Cowlam, Lincoln, Beer Retailer. Pet Sept 6. Lincoln, Sept 29 at 11. Brown & Son, Lincoln.  
Jackson, Edwd, Cockfield, Durham, Station Master. Pet Sept 15. Barnard Castle, Sept 26 at 2. Nixon, Barnard Castle.  
Johnson, Geo Farmer, Prisoner for Debt, Worcester. Pet Aug 17. Redditch, Sept 29 at 11. Simmons, Redditch.  
Jolliffe, Wm Leigh, Landport, Hants, out of business. Pet Sept 19. Portsmouth, Oct 1 at 11. Cousins, Portsea.  
King, John, Worcester, Licensed Victualler. Pet Sept 15. Worcester, Oct 2 at 11. Tree, Worcester.  
Kinsman, Thos, St Austell, Cornwall, Auctioneer. Pet Sept 17. Exeter, Sept 29 at 2.30. Meredith, St Austell.  
Lee, Saml, Bradford, York, no business. Pet Sept 14. Bradford, Oct 3 at 9.45. Terry & Watson, Bradford.  
Biley, Michael, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Sept 11. York, Sept 29 at 12.  
Sutton, Saml, Eastbourne, Sussex, Shoemaker. Pet Sept 14. Lewes, Oct 1 at 11. Matthews, Eastbourne.  
Wainwright, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Sept 11. Lpool, Oct 2 at 3.  
Wells, Wm, Lincoln, Joiner. Adj Sept 11. Lincoln, Sept 29 at 11. Rex, Lincoln.  
Williamson, Geo Edwd, Horsford, York, Farmer. Pet Sept 14. Leeds, Oct 1 at 11. Harle, Leeds.  
Wright, Michael, Edgbaston, Warwick, Stonemason. Pet Sept 14. Birm, Oct 12 at 10. Allenby, Birm.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14, 1866.

North, John, Nichols-st, St Peter's-rd, Mile-end. Sept 11.  
Prior, John, St John's-rd, Hoxton, Upholsterer. Sept 11.  
Pye, Alex, Gray's Coffee-house, Old-st, St Luke's, Trunk Maker. Sept 7.

TUESDAY, Sept. 19, 1866.

Shefford, John, High-st, Camberwell, Corn Merchant. Sept 10.

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Amount required £  
Time and mode of repayment (i.e., whether for a term certain, or by annual or other payments)  
Security (state shortly the particulars of security, and, if land or buildings, state the net annual income)  
State what Life Policy (if any) is proposed to be effected with the Gresham Office in connexion with the security.  
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Bishopsgate-street and Walworth.—Valuable Freehold and Leasehold Properties.

**MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, & FARMER** will SELL, at the NEW AUCTION MART, near the Bank of England, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, at TWO, in Three Lots, FOUR FREEHOLD HOUSES, known as Nos. 6 and 7, Artillery-street, and 1 and 2, Parliament-court, near Bishopsgate-street, let on lease to yearly tenants at very low rentals, amounting to £99 per annum, tenants paying all rates and taxes; also a capital Leasehold Residence, being No. 21, Manor-place, Walworth, with garden in the rear. Held for about 18 years unexpired, at the low ground-rent of £3, and let to a yearly tenant at the inadequate rental of £35 per annum.

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Bagshot, Surrey.—Valuable Freehold Properties, comprising a comfortable Family Residence, with stabling and gardens, Five Cottages, and several enclosures of rich meadow Land, in all 6a. 1r. 16p., the whole within a few minutes' walk of the intended new station on the railway now in course of formation.

**MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, & FARMER** will SELL, by order of the Representatives of the late John Meers, Esq., at the NEW AUCTION MART, near the Bank of England, on TUESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 25, at TWO, in Four Lots—Lot 1. A spacious FAMILY RESIDENCE, known as Bagshot-house, in the village of Bagshot, with stabling, outbuildings, lawn, pleasure and kitchen gardens, &c.; in all 2a. Or. 27p., having a considerable frontage to the main road, portions of which could be advantageously sold off for building purposes. To be sold with possession. Lot 2. A Freehold Cottage, with outbuildings and garden adjoining; let at £26 a-year. Lot 3. Two Cottages, with large gardens also adjoining, let at £5 each per annum. Lot 4. Four Enclosures of rich and productive Freehold meadow Land and Two Cottages thereon, comprising 5a. 1r. 29p., situate at Bagshot-green.

Particulars of  
HENRY MARSHALL, Esq., Solicitor, Godalming; of  
T. ANDREWS, Esq., Solicitor, Bagshot;  
and of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside.

Ealing, Middlesex.—Valuable Freehold and Copyhold Property, known as Ealing-house, lying in the midst of the village near the old church, and comprising a commodious residence, several cottages, and nine acres of land, very eligible for building purposes.

**MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, & FARMER** have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, near the Bank of England, on TUESDAY, the 6th of NOVEMBER, at TWO, the valuable PROPERTY (land-tax redeemed) known as Ealing-house; comprising a substantially-built, old-fashioned residence, having 11 bed rooms, two dressing rooms, four sitting rooms, and the requisite domestic offices, stabling for five horses, double coach-house, with loft and groom's rooms, lawns and pleasure grounds, walled kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and meadow land adjoining, the whole comprising nine acres. A portion is freehold, the remainder copyhold, but equal in value to freehold, the fine being certain and nominal. The property stands in the midst of the village of Ealing, about three-quarters of a mile from the station, on the Great Western Railway, but it is understood that the new line of railway about to be formed from Acton to Brentford will have a station within a quarter of a mile, which will greatly increase the value of the estate for building purposes. The soil is gravel.

Particulars of  
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Lombard-street.—A very important Property, situate in the centre of the great monetary market, and offering an almost unequalled site for one or more first-class banks, or for the offices of public companies.

**MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, & FARMER** will SELL, at the NEW AUCTION MART, near the Bank of England, on TUESDAY, OCT. 9, at TWO, the commanding and exceedingly valuable PREMISES, Nos. 57 and 58, Lombard-street, and No. 12, George-yard adjoining; the whole possessing a frontage to Lombard-street of about 41ft. 6in., a considerable frontage towards George-yard, and an extreme depth of upwards of 70ft., the gross area being about 2,700ft., the well-placed ancient lights of the present buildings rendering the site capable of utilization to the greatest advantage. The interest that will be sold is a term of 60 years from Midsummer, 1864, at a ground-rent of £1,300 per annum.

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46, Parliament-street, Westminster, and 60, Threadneedle-street;  
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Preliminary Advertisement.—The Nutfield Estate, a very beautiful Freehold Residential Domain, extending over about 1,050 acres, situate in the parishes of Nutfield, Bletchingley, and Horley, in a proverbially healthy, picturesque, and fine sporting part of the county of Surrey, only a mile from the Red-hill Station of the London, Brighton, and South-Eastern Railways, and 20 miles from the metropolis.

**MESSRS. NORTON, TRIST, & Co.**, have received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, & Co., to offer for SALE at the AUCTION MART, in Tokenhouse-yard, near the Bank of England, in the latter end of OCTOBER, in lots, (unless the whole should be previously disposed of by private contract), the NUTFIELD ESTATE, a highly attractive and important freehold residential estate, beautifully situate in the parishes of Nutfield, Bletchingley, and Horley, in the county of Surrey, within a mile of the Redhill Station, on the London, Brighton, and South-Eastern Railways, three miles from Reigate, and only about 20 miles from the metropolis. It comprises an excellent mansion approached from the high road by a carriage drive, with lodge entrance, and replete with every comfort for a gentleman's establishment, very superior stabling for 10 horses, large and productive kitchen gardens, beautiful pleasure grounds and richly timbered park, in which is an ornamental lake with islands; two superior residences known as Holmesdale-house and Court-lodge, and three other residences, several compact farms, with well-arranged homestead, extensive Fuller's earth works, for the production of which this neighbourhood is celebrated, a water corn mill, and lanes, accommodation land, numerous cottages, dwelling-houses, &c., the whole extending over about 1,050 acres. The situation of this important property is almost unequalled within the same distance of London. The views of the surrounding highly interesting and richly diversified scenery are extensive and exceedingly beautiful. The land is in a high state of cultivation and well watered, affording excellent shooting and fishing, and three packs of foxhounds meet in close proximity. The high turnpike road from Redhill to Bletchingley intersects the estate for a considerable distance, offering about 6,000 feet of valuable building frontages, without materially interfering with the enjoyment of the mansion and park, and portions of the estate offer great advantages for subdivision, for residential and building purposes. A more descriptive advertisement will appear in a few weeks, when further particulars may be had of Messrs. YOUNG, JONES, ROBERTS, & HALE, Solicitors, St. Mildred's-street, Poultry;

of Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS, & Co., 16, Tokenhouse-yard; and Messrs. HARDING, WHINNEY, GIBBONS, & Co., 3, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, E.C.; of Mr. ADAMS, Bailiff on the estate; of Messrs. NASH, Reigate; and of Messrs. NORTON, TRIST, & Co., 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

Bromley, Middlesex.—Valuable Freehold Building Land.  
**MESSRS. NORTON, TRIST, & Co.** have received instructions to offer for SALE at the NEW AUCTION MART, in Tokenhouse-yard, in OCTOBER next, in Lots, valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, situate at Bromley, Middlesex, within half a mile of the Bromley and Bow Railway Stations, a mile from the Stepney and Limehouse Stations, giving frequent and easy access to and from the City. It has extensive frontages to Blackthorn-street, Fern-street, Sherwood-street, Whitehorn-street, and Devon-road, and is immediately available for the erection of shops and dwelling houses. A more detailed advertisement will shortly appear.

Particulars may be had of  
Messrs. RUSSEL & DAVIES, Solicitors, 59, Coleman-street;  
at the Mart, and of Messrs. NORTON, TRIST, & Co., 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange, E.C.